THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MARCH 1809:

With a View of SMALLHOLM TOWER.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Feb. 26. to March 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Feb. 26	30.	41	50	—	Clear
27	30.3	40	50	—	Ditto
28	30.3	37	45	—	Ditto
March 1	30.32	38	43	0.02	Showers
2	30.39	40	45	—	Clear
3	30.2	30	48	—	Ditto
4	30.15	27	40	—	Ditto
5	30.24	30	41	—	Ditto
6	30.3	30	48	—	Ditto
7	30.2	40	48	—	Ditto
8	30.2	41	49	—	Ditto
9	30.2	46	62	—	Ditto
10	30.3	44	51	—	Cloudy
11	30.32	45	55	—	Clear
12	30.32	31	46	—	Cloudy
13	30.35	40	45	—	Ditto
14	30.2	41	47	—	Ditto
15	30.15	40	50	—	Ditto
16	30.1	40	48	—	Ditto
17	30.1	37	51	—	Ditto
18	30.1	36	52	—	Ditto
19	30.1	32	52	—	Ditto
20	30.09	37	51	—	Cloudy
21	30.09	35	55	—	Clear
22	29.9	45	55	—	Ditto
23	29.9	38	53	—	Ditto
24	29.8	45	45	0.01	Showers
25	29.45	30	47	0.13	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 0.16

High Water at LEITH For APRIL 1809.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Sa. 1	2	40	3	3
Su. 2	3	24	3	45
M. 3	4	5	4	28
Tu. 4	4	51	5	15
W. 5	5	40	6	6
Th. 6	6	35	7	6
Fr. 7	7	40	8	17
Sa. 8	8	58	9	40
Su. 9	10	18	10	53
M. 10	11	23	11	50
Tu. 11	—	—	0	16
W. 12	0	40	1	1
Th. 13	1	18	1	37
Fr. 14	1	54	2	11
Sa. 15	2	27	2	44
Su. 16	3	0	3	15
M. 17	3	31	3	47
Tu. 18	4	3	4	19
W. 19	4	38	4	55
Th. 20	5	14	5	36
Fr. 21	5	59	6	24
Sa. 22	6	51	7	21
Su. 23	7	58	8	35
M. 24	9	13	9	51
Tu. 25	10	25	10	56
W. 26	11	29	11	54
Th. 27	—	—	0	19
Fr. 28	0	45	1	9
Sa. 29	1	32	1	57
Su. 30	2	21	2	45

MOON's PHASES For APRIL 1809.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quar.	7.	7.	56. morn.
New Moon,	14.	7.	44. even.
First Quart.	23.	0.	12. morn.
Full Moon,	30.	0.	25. morn.

April 25. Princess Mary born, (1776.)

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, For MARCH 1809.

Description of SMALLHOLM TOWER.

SMALLHOLM TOWER lies in a parish of the same name, on the road from Edinburgh to Kelso. It is situated on the northern boundary of Roxburghshire, about four miles north-west of Roxburgh, and nearly the same distance from Kelso. It is a high square building, surrounded by an outer wall, now ruinous. A morass and a precipice render it inaccessible on every side, except the west, where it may be approached by a steep and rocky path. The apartments are placed one above another, communicating by a narrow stair: on the roof are two bartizans, or platforms. It has two doors, or gates; the inner of wood, the outer of iron, separated from each other by the thickness of the wall, which is nine feet:—It is built on a cluster of rocks, and from its elevated situation, is seen at a great distance, and serves even as a land-mark to guide vessels into Berwick. It is the property of Hugh Scott, Esq. of Harden.

This place is rendered interesting to poetical readers, by its having been the residence, in early life, of Mr Walter Scott, who has celebrated it in his "Eve of St John." *Border Minstrelsy*, III. 229. To it he probably alludes in the introduction to the third canto of Marmion:

Then rise those crags, that mountain tower,
Which charm'd my fancy's wakening hour, &c.

Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

AT the meeting of this Society, on the 11th March, Dr Yule read an interesting memoir on the natural order Gramineæ, with introductory observations on monocotyledonous plants, in which he contrasted these with the dicotyledonous class, from the period of germination to the complete evolution of their stems. The Doctor is to continue the subject in a future paper.

Captain Laskey laid before the Society a list of Scottish Testacea, as far as they have fallen under his own observation, with remarks on the new and rare species. Of the genus Chiton he enumerated 4 species; of Lepas, 3 species; Balanus, 6; Pholas, 4; Mya, 9, including 3 new species; of Ligula, (a lately constituted genus,) 7 species; Solen 6; Tellina 15, with a new species, named by Colonel Montagu, *T. Laskeyi;* Cardium 10; Mactra 6; Donax 3; Venus 23, including 9 new species; Chama, 1 species, Ch. cor, taken alive in the Frith of Forth; Arca 6; Pecten 6; Ostrea 1; Anomia 4; Mytilus 11; Pinna 1; Nautilus 3; Cypræa 1; Bulla 13, including 2 new species; Voluta 8, 4 of them new; Buccinum 8; Strombus 2; Murex 23, comprehending the rare carinatus, and 3 new ones; Trochus 4; Turbo 32, 5 new; Helix 17; Nerita 7; Haliotis 1; Patella 11; Dentalium 2; Serpula 7; Vermiculum 3. This is the most

most ample catalogue of Scottish testacea hitherto formed; containing 126 species of multivalve and bivalve, and 142 species of univalve shells: in all, 268.

At the same meeting, the Secretary read a communication from George Montagu, Esq., of Knowel House, giving an account of a non-descript fish, 5 feet long, taken on the coast of Devonshire last summer. It is of the apodal order, and must constitute a new genus: Mr Montagu has bestowed on it the generic name of *Ziphotheca*, and the specific one *tetradens*.—The communication likewise contained accurate descriptions of four rare species of English fishes; and was accompanied with correct and elegant drawings of these, as well as of the ziphotheca. At the same time, Mr Montagu presented the Society with copies of his Testacea Britannica and Supplement, 3 vols. 4to, with coloured plates, and of his Ornithological Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Feb. 18. 1809. THE West-India shrub Solandra grandiflora shewed its large and fragrant flowers in the stove at the Botanic Garden, Leith Walk. In Jamaica it climbs round forest trees, and is there known by the name of Peach-coloured Trumpet-flower. Its flower is very rarely to be seen in Scotland. The almost ruinous state of the hothouses and greenhouses in this Royal Garden was, about a year ago, commented on by us. No remedy having been applied, what was then bad, has now, of course, become worse. During the late severe weather, several uncommon plants have perished, and others have been much injured, thro' the insufficiency of the wood-work about the stoves. A fine camphor-tree, about 30 years old, and 15 feet high, was nearly cut off, in the time of the intense cold, by reason of the conservatory in which it is kept being incapable of excluding the frost, the timber work being rotten, and full of crevices.—As an instance of the power of habit in rendering tender plants more hardy, I may mention, that the fine assafoetida plants (natives of Persia) which have for many years stood in the open ground in this garden, ripened their seeds last autumn; and that several young plants are now come up in the tan-stove from the seeds so ripened.

Feb. 20.—Snow drops and winter aconite are in flower in the borders.

——. 25.—The shoots of officinal rhubarb, and of common lovage, peep above ground.

——. 28.—From the 16th to the 20th of this month, very high winds, from W. and S. W., prevailed. From the former date to the end of the month the weather has been genial, and favourable to the labours of agriculture, which had been much retarded by the heavy snow-storms.

March 3.—CANINE MADNESS.—A proclamation was this day issued by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, announcing, that *mad dogs* had appeared in the city, and ordering the inhabitants to keep their dogs closely confined for six weeks.

A very few remarks on this subject will not, we hope, be deemed out of place.

With due deference to our city rulers, (who, doubtless, have been actuated by the best of motives,) we beg leave to observe, that such orders should never be issued without some previous accurate inquiry into the reality of the madness intended to be repressed. Because a large mastiff is seen running at full speed through the streets, lolling his tongue, biting at such dogs as interrupt his progress, and escaping as fast as he can into the country, we are not certainly warranted

ranted to conclude that such animal is *mad.* The mastiff, we may easily suppose, has wandered to town from the country; he becomes alarmed on finding himself in the midst of a crowded street; he runs, and consequently soon lolls out his tongue; all the town-bred curs yelp and bark at him as he passes along; no wonder if he snarls and snaps at them; and he very wisely makes the best of his way into the country again. We do not positively affirm that there was no foundation for the late alarm; but we do say, that we have not been able to find any satisfactory evidence of a truly rabid animal having appeared; and, however strange it may appear, we are persuaded, that the visit of a country bandog, in the circumstances above figured, is sufficient, owing to prepossession and prejudice, to alarm the Good Town, and give rise to the hue and cry of Mad Dog! It unfortunately happens, that popular fear and superstition, excited to the utmost pitch by proclamations by tuck of drum, advertisements blazoned in every newspaper, and stuck on every lamp-post, quickly destroy all means of investigation as to the reality of the existence of the malady,—by devoting to instant death all and sundry the dogs bitten or suspected to be bitten by the mad dog. Were such unfortunate animals to be secured by a chain, and furnished with plenty of meat and drink, we should look with some confidence for their speedy reconvalescence. If the result should unexpectedly prove otherwise, no harm could ensue. As soon as unequivocal symptoms of hydrophobia (as, for instance, the horror at the sight of water) were evinced, we should agree to the signing of the death-warrant of the dog,—unless perhaps in one or two cases for experiment. In the present instance, we have not heard of any mischief having happened to the lieges from the supposed mad dogs themselves; but it is alleged that some perfectly sane spaniels and terriers have lost their lives on the occasion, through the zeal, not so much of the police-officers with their dog-destroying hatchets (for, it is believed, no reward for each cur's head was at this time held forth as an encouragement to their exertions) as of the apprentice-boys belonging to tanners and curriers in the neighbourhood, who are always ready to lend their unasked assistance in enforcing such orders, because they find their account in the value of the skins, which they are thus enabled with impunity to appropriate to themselves,—to the great vexation and distress of the owners of the animals, and their families. Upon the whole, it seems to remain a problem, whether we have escaped a dreadful malady by the vigilance of our Magistrates, favoured, we may suppose, by the coolness of the season of the year, (it being yet near six months to the dog-days); or whether we have not been guarding against an imaginary danger; and, by "strictly confining" our dogs, or pursuing them with hatchets and pitch-forks when they happened to get loose, have not, in effect, been rather lending our aid to engender disease where there was none before.

March 7.—Furze, chickweed, and Lamium amplexicaule, show their blossoms plentifully. Vegetation is proceeding rapidly. It is about six weeks earlier than last year.

—— 18.—Whitlow-grass, Draba verna; March violet, Viola odorata; and both the common species of Tussilago (farfara and petasites) are now in flower. Daffodils and Cynoglossum omphalodes begin to flower in gardens.

—— 24.—The seed-time has hitherto been very propitious, as favourable indeed as the best that has occurred for the last twelve years. Some rain fell this day, sufficient only to lay the March dust which has been flying for a fortnight past.

P. S. INDAGATOR received.

Edinr 25th March, 1809. *N.*

Particulars of the SIEGE *of* SARAGOSSA.

(*From Vaughan's Narrative.*)

THE walls of Saragossa appear to have been constructed merely to facilitate the means of levying taxes upon every article brought into the town for sale: the gates, which are nine in number, are of the most simple construction, and the *alignement* between them is, in some places, preserved by the mud-wall of a garden, in others by buildings, or by the remains of an old Moorish wall, which have a slight parapet, but without any platform even for musketry.

The population of Saragossa may be estimated at about 60,000 souls; although the census taken in 1787 gives only 42,600.

At the commencement of Palafox's command on the 25th of May, the neighbouring provinces of Navarre and Catalonia were possessed by the French; the passes of the Pyrenees leading directly into this kingdom were open, and Murat, with the main body of the French forces, was stationed at Madrid. Thus surrounded by his enemy, the General mustered the regular troops quartered at Saragossa, and found that they amounted to 220 men, and that the public treasury of the province could furnish him only with a sum equal to 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

The Arragonese had hastily planted some cannon before the gates of the city, and also in favourable positions without the town, particularly at the Torrero, and upon the height near to it.

On the 15th of June, the French sent a detachment against the outposts upon the canal, while their main body attempted to storm the city, by the gate called Portillo; but they were repulsed.

As soon as the French were repulsed, General Palafox set out in order to collect re-inforcements, and provide resources for a siege, and also to place the rest of the kingdom in a state of defence, should the capital fall.

He soon found frum 12 to 1400 soldiers who had escaped from Madrid, and he united with them a small division of militia stationed at Calatayud. With this force, in compliance with the urgent desire of his soldiers, he resolved to attack the French; but he was defeated, and the wreck of this little force retired to Calatayud, and afterwards, with great difficulty, threw themselves into Saragossa.

About the last day of June, a powder magazine, a very strong building in the heart of the city of Saragossa, blew up, and in a moment nearly a whole street was reduced to a heap of ruins: the inhabitants of Saragossa had scarcely recovered from their consternation at this fatal, and irreparable loss, and from the labour of extricating their fellow-citizens from the ruins of their houses, when the French, who had received mortars, howitzers, and cannon, (12 pounders, of sufficient calibre for the mud-walls of Saragossa) opened a destructive fire upon the city.

The attack of the enemy seemed to be directed principally against the gate called Portillo, and the castle near it without the walls, and which is nothing more than a square building made use of as a prison, and surrounded by a deep ditch. The sand-bag battery before the gate of Portillo was gallantly defended by the Arragonese. It was several times destroyed, and as often re-constructed under the fire of the enemy. The carnage in this battery, throughout the day, was truly terrible. It was here, that an act of heroism was performed by a female, to which history scarcely affords a parallel. Augustina Zaragoza, about 22 years of age, a handsome woman, of the lower class of the people, whilst performing her duty of carrying refreshments to the

gates,

gates, arrived at the battery of the Portillo, at the very moment when the French fire had absolutely destroyed every person that was stationed in it. The citizens, and soldiers, for the moment hesitated to re-man the guns; Augustina rushed forward over the wounded and slain, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, and fired off a 26-pounder, then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege, and having stimulated her fellow-citizens by this daring intrepidity to fresh exertions, they instantly rushed to the battery, and again opened a tremendous fire upon the enemy. When the writer of these pages saw this heroine of Saragossa, she had a small shield of honour embroidered upon the sleeve of her gown, with "Saragossa," inscribed upon it, and was receiving a pension from the government and the daily pay of an artilleryman.

Defeated in various attacks, the enemy proceeded to invest the place still more closely. Having cut off the only communication by which the besieged could receive any supplies, either of provisions or ammunition, the active and intelligent General, in this critical situation, caused corn-mills, worked by horses, to be established in various parts of the city, and ordered the monks to be employed under skilful directors in manufacturing gunpowder. All the sulphur which the place afforded was put into immediate requisition, the earth of the streets was carefully washed in order to furnish saltpetre; and charcoal was made of the stalks of hemp, which, in that part of Spain, grows to a very unusual size; and on this simple foundation there has been formed since the siege a regular manufactory of gunpowder, which yields thirteen arrobas of Castile per day, or 325 pounds of twelve ounces.

On the night of the 2d of August, and on the following day, the French bombarded Saragossa from their batteries opposite the gate of the Carmen. A foundling hospital, which contained the sick and wounded, who, from time to time, had been conveyed there during the siege, unfortunately caught fire, and was rapidly consumed. During this dreadful calamity, the exertions of every description of people were almost unparalleled; all attention to private property was instantly abandoned, and every body was seen hastening to the relief of the sick and helpless children who occupied the building; but in this act of humanity none were more conspicuous than the women, who persisted in their humane exertions, equally undaunted by the shot and shells of the enemy, and the flames of the building before them.

On the 4th of August, the French opened a tremendous fire upon this quarter of the city, and in an instant the mud-walls opposite to their batteries vanished, and the splendid convent of the Santa Engracia was on fire, and tottering in ruins.

The French columns immediately availed themselves of this entrance, to rush into the city; and after a severe and sanguinary conflict, penetrating to the Calle de Cozo, nearly in the centre of the town, were in possession, before the day closed, of one half of Saragossa. The French General immediately demanded the capitulation in the following note:—

Quarter General—Santa Engracia.

The Capitulation.

The answer immediately returned was:—

Quarter General—Saragossa:

War, even to the knife!—PALAFOX.

Nothing in the whole course of the siege more embarrassed Palafox than the enormous accumulation of the dead. To an Aragonese it was almost certain death to appear in the middle of the street; and the expedient resorted to was, to push forward French

French prisoners, with a rope attached to them, amidst the dead and dying, to remove the bodies of their countrymen, and bring them in for burial.

The batteries of the contending parties were so close to each other, that, in one instance, a Spaniard crept from his own side, and insinuating himself under the intermediate bodies of the dead, attached a rope to one of the French cannon; in the struggle which ensued, the rope broke, and the Arragonese were deprived of their prize, at the very moment that they thought themselves secure of it.

A council of war, that was held on the 8th, came to the following ever-memorable resolves:—'that those quarters of the city in which the Arragonese yet maintained themselves, should continue to be defended with the same firmness which had hitherto been so conspicuous: should the enemy at last prevail, the people were immediately to retire by the bridge over the Ebro into the suburbs, and having destroyed the bridge, to defend the suburbs till they perished.'—This resolution of the General and his Officers was received by the people with the loudest acclamations.

For eleven successive days, the most sanguinary conflict was continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room, (the enraged populace always gaining by degrees upon the disciplined troops of the French) until the space occupied by the enemy was gradually reduced to about one-eighth part of the city.

The spirit displayed by the men was seconded in the most admirable manner by the women of Saragossa; the Countess Burita, a lady of great rank in that country, formed a corps of women for the relief of the wounded, and for the purpose of carrying provisions and wine to the soldiers.—Many persons of the most unquestionable veracity in Saragossa, declare, that they have frequently seen this young, delicate, and beautiful woman, coolly attending to the duties she had prescribed to herself, in the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells; nor were they even able to perceive, from the first moment, that she entered into these novel scenes, that the idea of personal danger could produce upon her the slightest effect, or bend her from her benevolent and patriotic purpose. The loss of women and boys during the siege was very great, and fully proportionate to that of men; in fact, they were always the most forward; and the difficulty was to teach them a prudent and proper sense of their danger.

During the night of the 13th of August the French fire was particularly destructive, and when their batteries ceased, flames were observed to burst out in many parts of the buildings in their possession; and on the morning of the 14th, to the great surprise of the Arragonese, their columns were seen at a distance retreating over the plain, on the road to Pampelona.

It is a very singular fact to add, that though the writer of these few pages saw in Saragossa many a parent who had lost his children, and many a man reduced from competence to poverty, he literally did not meet with one human being who uttered the slightest complaint: every feeling seemed to be swallowed up in the memory of what they had recently done, and in a just hatred of the French.

This narrative contains other interesting particulars, which recommend it to general perusal. Our readers are aware, that there has been a subsequent siege of Saragossa, and that its former successful defence has been almost eclipsed by the glories of its fall. A subscription, we believe, has been opened in London for the relief of the sufferers in the siege.

Memoirs

Memoirs of the Life of the late SIR JOHN MOORE, K. B. *Commander in Chief of the* BRITISH FORCES *in* SPAIN.

(*Concluded from p.* 88.)

CORSICA was now in the hands of the British; and the Adjutant-General, soon after quitting the island, was succeeded by Colonel Moore, at the recommendation of the commander in chief, who about the same time also left the island, to the great regret of every one, and of none more than the subject of these memoirs. Colonel Moore had, by his great personal courage, and zealous conduct in the service, excited the admiration of the natives; by his affability and engaging manners, he now procured their esteem. But, happening to give umbrage to the Governor, (then Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto,) he was recalled from a situation, which his valour had, in a great measure, procured, and to which his subsequent meritorious conduct had given him the most indubitable claim. The subsequent organization of Corsica could not fail to incur the just reprehension of those officers, who, from experience, best understood the dispositions of the natives, and by what methods they were to be reconciled to the British government. The result of the plan adopted by the governor is now sufficiently known; a plan which ultimately expelled the British from the island, without realizing any of those expectations which had, at first, been entertained.

But the important services Colonel Moore had rendered to his country did not pass unrewarded by the commander in chief; by whom, upon his return, he was appointed to an important command in the expedition destined to act against the French West India islands, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Immediately before his departure, (Dec. 1795,) he was raised from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the 51st, to that of Brigadier-General, and embarking with the troops, he arrived in the West Indies in the beginning of the following year. After taking Demerary, Issequibo, and Berbice, a considerable part of the army was dispatched to St Lucia, one of the strongest islands in the possession of the French. The enemy had retired to Morne Chamot, a place of considerable strength, and it was therefore necessary to dislodge them before any farther operations could take place. General Moore, with a considerable force, marched a circuitous route, while Colonel J. Hope, who had afterwards to perform the melancholy duty of paying a tribute to the talents and the virtues of his friend, was sent a more direct road, to form a junction before the walls, and to cooperate with him. By some unaccountable mistakes of the guides, his troops fell in with an advanced picquet of the enemy, and, an alarm being thus given, by a masterly and decisive movement, he stormed the place before Colonel Hope could arrive.

After taking Morne Chamot, a formal attack was made by all the forces upon Morne Fortune; but, from some unfortunate circumstances, the plan failed, and the troops were obliged to retire, without effecting their purpose. In the next attack, however, they were more successful, for they were so fortunate as to lodge a considerable body of troops, which, under Gen. Moore, repulsed a sally of the enemy with great loss; and erecting a battery within 500 yards of the fort, they attacked it with spirit and vigour. The French desired a suspension of hostilities, and, next day, (May 25th 1796,) the garrison, to the number of 2000, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. After the surrender of St Lucia, St Vincent, with several small islands, surrendered to the British; and, in February following, we find General

Moore present at the taking of Trinidad. In the end of the same year he returned to Britain, along with Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

In June 1798, he was raised to the rank of Major-General, and, about the same time, represented a district of Scots boroughs * in Parliament; but he does not appear to have taken any active part in political discussions, unwilling, perhaps, to allow them to interfere with his favourite pursuit.

An officer of General Moore's professional talents could not long remain unemployed. No sooner was the attack upon Holland planned, than he was appointed to a command in that unfortunate expedition. The British fleet, for the first time, appeared off Holland, on the 19th August 1799; but, owing to contrary winds, a landing was not effected till the 26th.—The enemy, in the mean time, had assembled in great numbers, under the command of General Daendels, and commenced an engagement, which, after being maintained for upwards of ten hours, terminated at last in favour of the British. They immediately pursued their march to the Helder, which, for some time, continued to hold out, until a detachment, under the command of General Moore, and Lord (now Marquis of) Huntly, succeeded in driving them from it, and the British forces entered without farther opposition. He was shortly after wounded, and in the great battle of the 2d of October he was shot thro' the thigh, which, however, did not prevent him from continuing the engagement, till a second wound obliged him, reluctantly, to leave the ranks. In this battle, his brigade had so eminently signalized itself, that the Duke of York, in his dispatches, stated, "that, by his abilities and personal exertions, he had very materially contributed to the success of the column; and although severely wounded, continued in action for nearly two hours, until a second wound in the face obliged him to quit the field †."

But notwithstanding the success that had hitherto attended the British arms, the French were only waiting for a favourable opportunity to counteract all the advantages their enemies had yet gained. Such an opportunity soon afterwards presented itself; and General Brune, by a masterly movement in one engagement, retrieved all the losses his troops had sustained since the arrival of the British. The issue of the disastrous campaign is but too well known. Neither the talents of Abercrombie, nor of the other Generals, could prevent the calamities to which the army was reduced; and after a campaign, fraught with disasters, misfortunes, and deaths, the wretched remains returned home the miserable victims of an expedition that had terminated, in a manner, most disgraceful and ruinous to the British nation.

But a more extensive field was soon after opened for the farther developement of those talents which had already been so eminently displayed.—By serving in two campaigns with Sir Ralph Abercombie, an officer no less distinguished for his just appreciation of merit, than for his readiness to patronize it, he had gained the approbation of that consummate General; and no sooner was he appointed commander in chief of the expedition to Egypt, than General Moore was chosen to accompany him. On arriving at the harbour of Marmorice, on the coast of Caramania, in Oct. 1800, it was judged requisite, that the arrangements for the future destination of the troops should here be made, and that proper measures should be adopted for receiving the supplies which the Turks had promised, and which they now seemed

* Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow and Lanark.

† Duke of York's dispatches.

seemed backward to furnish. General Moore was dispatched to Acre, and afterwards to Jaffa, to require an immediate fulfilment of the engagement; but he found, upon his arrival, that very little confidence could be placed in their professions: on this account, the fleet was obliged to remain two months at Marmorice, to procure those necessaries which were expected to have been in readiness.

At last, however, on the 2d of March 1801, the transports arrived in the bay of Aboukir, and on the 3d it was determined to land. The French, in the mean time, were not unprepared to receive them; for having erected formidable batteries on the sand hills that commanded the coast, they opened a destructive fire on the boats as they approached the shore. General Moore, who commanded the reserve, was first ordered to land, and putting himself at the head of his men, he leaped on shore, and was instantly followed by the troops under Major-Generals Ludlow and Coote. With unparalleled bravery they advanced amidst a shower of grape-shot and shells, and, at last, forced the enemy to retire, although they continued to the last to dispute every inch of ground. The landing of the troops, on this occasion, was justly esteemed one of the most masterly atchievements performed during the whole war; and even Bonaparte was heard to declare, that it could not have been surpassed by the ablest Generals in Europe.

To the officers who conducted the debarkation every praise was due.—The troops had to row a space of six miles in a rough sea, and effect a landing, exposed to a tremendous fire of the enemy, prepared to receive them, and aided by every advantage the place could afford.

But to follow the operations of the army in this celebrated campaign, would be to give a regular history of the war in Egypt. On the memorable battle of the 21st of March, he commanded the reserve; the most important post of an army, and that by which the fate of battles is most frequently decided. He conducted it with singular judgment. At the beginning of the action, an attack was threatened on our left, and General Moore had begun to move towards that quarter; but seeing, from the manner in which this charge was supported, that it was merely a feint, and rightly judging that the grand effort was intended to be made in the opposite quarter, he immediately moved towards the right. When, therefore, a few minutes after, the tremendous assault began, which had nearly overwhelmed that part of our army, he was soon in the thickest of the battle. His brigade bore the brunt of the engagement; and while he was conducting his men with the most intrepid bravery against a furious charge of the enemy, he received a severe wound in the head, which obliged him to quit the field. "I regret (says General Hutchinson in his dispatches) the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and cooperation would have been so highly necessary to me at this moment."—Some time after this, he was employed in escorting the French to Aboukir after the surrender of Cairo; in which, if it required not great military skill, it required at least no small share of circumspection, to maintain an exact understanding among a motley collection of British, Turks, and French.—The last service in which he was engaged, was the siege of the castle of Marabout, in Alexandria, which was attacked by Generals Moore and Coote, and, after a resistance of sixteen days, it surrendered to the British.

After the conclusion of the war in Egypt, he returned to Britain, and, about the same time, obtained the Colonelcy of the second battalion of the 52d regiment; and after the death of

of General Trepand, he obtained that of the first battalion.

By the campaign in Egypt, General Moore had now brought to maturity those military talents which had commenced with so favourable auspices. He had already distinguished himself in Corsica, the West Indies, and in Holland; he now added fresh laurels to those he had already gained, and fully realized the sanguine expectations that had been entertained of his future professional skill. Following the example and instructions of the immortal Abercrombie, he could not fail to derive all the advantage and improvement which an inquisitive and penetrating mind is ever ready to receive. He had, besides, to contend with some of the bravest troops of France, which, under its ablest leaders, had already astonished Europe by the brilliancy and extent of their conquests. Thus circumstanced, it required all the energy of the British commanders to support the national character, and to testify to their countrymen, that, to superiority of numbers, not to superiority of courage and discipline, the splendid victories of the French were to be ascribed. Whilst almost every officer supported the national reputation, the courage and conduct of General Moore were pre-eminently displayed on every occasion. The best encomium that can be bestowed upon his services, is to consider the important and dangerous enterprizes in which he was engaged, and the ability with which they were all executed.

His Majesty, in consideration of his important services, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood; and, as an additional proof of his approbation, the order of the Bath was conferred at the same time.

Sir John Moore, for some time after his arrival in Britain, held an important command in the south of England, and enjoyed, for a time, that repose from more active service to which his meritorious labours had so justly entitled him. Upon General Fox quitting his command in Sicily, he was succeeded by Sir John; but this command was of very short duration, and he returned to Britain in the end of December 1807. When General Whitelock's trial commenced, he was one of the Generals appointed to preside on that occasion, and from his great professional skill and extensive knowledge, perhaps few officers were better qualified to decide on that disgraceful expedition.

In the support of our ally, the King of Sweden, the Ministry had resolved to send a British force to co-operate with his troops, and, accordingly, Sir John Moore, with 12,000 men, sailed for this purpose from Britain about the beginning of April 1807. He reached Gottenburgh about the middle of the same month, and, after leaving his troops at that city, he immediately proceeded to Stockholm, to concert measures with his Swedish Majesty relative to the future destination of the army. From reasons, which have not yet been allowed to transpire, he suddenly returned without affording the assistance that was at first intended. Various opinions have been formed of this unaccountable conduct; but the most probable, and indeed the only explanation that has yet been given for his return, was a demand which the King was said to have made, that our troops should attack a fortress deemed impregnable, and which Sir John could not consistently with his instructions undertake. It was expected that the two armies should have united, and endeavoured to wrest Norway from the hands of the Danes, who seemed very inadequate for its defence. The service to which his Swedish Majesty had destined our troops, was considered by their commander as a wanton and unjustifiable sacrifice of men, in an undertaking which, whatever was the result, could be attended with little ho-

honour to his men, or advantage to his ally; and rather, therefore, than expose them to almost inevitable destruction, he abruptly left the Swedish dominions, and returned (June 29th) to Britain. Whatever was the cause of his return, Ministry seem to have been fully satisfied with his explanation; and no sooner had he returned, than he was appointed to a command in the army serving in Portugal, and shortly after, sailed from Britain, to which he was destined never to return. Arriving off the coast of Portugal, he was prevented a considerable time from landing, by the roughness of the sea, till at last this was happily effected, by the uncommon exertions of that able officer, Captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, who covered the debarkation.

After continuing some time in Portugal it was at last determined that the troops should proceed by land to Spain, and there form a junction with the troops that were expected to arrive from different routes. On the 11th Oct. the army left Lisbon, and after a tedious and fatiguing march, which the unremitting attention of the commander in chief had in a great measure alleviated, the army reached the eastern part of Leon, where it was expected that all the British and Spanish forces should have been concentrated, and have commenced the most vigorous operations against the French. Sir David Baird had arrived with a considerable force at Corunna about the time the army left Lisbon, but was prevented from landing until he had received the sanction of the central Junta. During this fatal and injudicious delay, the forces, which should have immediately marched to join those already in Leon, were obliged to remain in inactivity on board the transports before Corunna, and thus was lost the favourable moment which might have given a different aspect to the campaign. Nor were the troops under Sir John Moore in much better circumstances; for instead of meeting with that cordial reception and mutual co-operation which had been expected, he was scarcely joined by a single Spaniard of note since his arrival in the country; the well-disposed having joined the patriotic army in different quarters, while the disaffected waited only the arrival of the French to espouse their cause. At last, however, Sir David Baird arrived; but it was only to return again to Corunna. Castanos, on whose exertions in that quarter the principal hopes depended, had been defeated, and by the dispersion of his army no farther assistance from his party was to be expected. Bonaparte was thus enabled to pour an immense army into Spain, and laid siege to Madrid, which was expected to have made a vigorous resistance, and to have checked for a time his farther operations; but after a feeble opposition it capitulated, and thus left him at liberty to prosecute his success without farther molestation.

Such a concurrence of events all conspired to render the situation of the army more precarious, and a precipitate retreat was the only alternative left to save them from inevitable ruin. Soult had been dispatched with a large body of forces to bring them to an engagement, or, by making a diversion, retard their march till Bonaparte could arrive, and thus overwhelm them by superiority of numbers. The winter had now set in with extreme severity; the army had to travel the distance of 200 miles over a barren inhospitable country, covered with snow, or deluged with continual rain; harassed by an enemy triple their number attacking their rear and opposing their progress. It was now that his great talents and professional skill called for their full exertion. All the stratagems of war and the resources of his comprehensive mind were here to be called into action. The zeal and ability of the of-

officers trained by his example, co-operating with the unshaken fortitude and indefatigable perseverance of his men, surmounted every difficulty, and, at last, on the 11th January, the troops reached Corunna. From circumstances, however, which human foresight could scarcely prevent, all the transports had not yet arrived; and in the mean time the French had arrived in such numbers, that an engagement alone could secure a safe embarkation. From the 11th to the 16th the outposts of both armies were engaged in continual skirmishes, which, however, led to no important consequences. On the 16th they had assembled in such numbers on the hills in the neighbourhood of Corunna, and were making such preparations, that an engagement was inevitable. Sir John Moore, accordingly, drew out his men about three miles from the town, and there waited the attack of the enemy. His men, exhausted by the hardships and calamities they had endured, and harassed by the almost incessant fighting during the last fourteen days, still supported the character of British soldiers; and, notwithstanding the vast superiority of the enemy's numbers, relying on the conduct of their General, they waited with impatience and eagerness the approach of the enemy. At last, about two o'clock, the engagement commenced with a furious attack on the part of the enemy, but received a severe repulse by the British soldiers, who withstood the onset with the most unshaken intrepidity. Thrice the enemy returned to the charge, and as often retired with loss and discomfiture; the boasted conquerors at Austerlitz, at Jena, and Friedland, after reiterated, but fruitless efforts to make an impression on the British lines, shrunk back from the charge of the bayonet, and retreated in confusion. The British, in return, became the assailants, and charging furiously with the bayonet, completed the overthrow with a dreadful slaughter of the disordered and broken ranks. But, amidst the exultation of success, the cypress was interwoven with the laurel, and the acclamations of victory were mingled with the sighs of the afflicted. Shortly after the engagement commenced, the gallant Sir David Baird was carried off the field severely wounded; and, not long after, Sir John Moore received a mortal wound with a cannon ball. He had put himself at the head of the 42d regiment, and had just finished a short address to his men, when the ball, after touching the ground at about 18 yards distance, rebounded again, and nearly carried off his left arm, and severely shattered his side. Although motally wounded, he showed a disposition to remount his horse; but was immediately carried back to Corunna, where he survived about eight hours, encouraging his disconsolate friends, and expired with the most heroic fortitude, "*satisfied that he had defeated the French.*" His body was buried in the citadel of Corunna, in a grave, dug by the officers of his staff, who performed the last melancholy duty to their commander, whom they had long regarded as a father, and whom they were accustomed never to look upon, but with sentiments of esteem and veneration.

Such was the fate of Sir John Moore!—After conducting his troops through dangers, which, to most Generals, would have appeared insurmountable, animating them by his presence, and encouraging them by his example; and having, at last, prepared the way for an honourable and triumphant return, he fell, when victory was about to crown all his efforts, and reward all his labours. Neither the dangers of the march, nor the almost continual attacks of the enemy, could daunt his ardour, or relax his exertions; he rose with the difficulties with which he was encompassed, and acquired new courage and vigour from every danger. In the constant en-

endurance of cold, hunger, and privation of the common necessaries of life; in magnanimity, heroic fortitude, and self-devotion, perhaps no army, either in ancient or modern times, has more conspicuously signalized itself than that under his command. He triumphed over every obstacle and danger, by a happy union of those rare qualities which constitute a consummate commander, and which alone can conduct an army to victory and glory. The troops beheld with admiration their General suffering the same privations, and exposed to the same hardships with themselves; they looked with confidence to a leader, whose attention they had so often experienced, and on whose conduct they could implicitly rely.

From this short outline of his life, it will not be difficult to delineate his character. The advancement of the interests of Britain, and the approbation of his countrymen, seem to have been the spring of all his actions; and the whole tenor of his conduct fully demonstrates how far this desire was fulfilled. His soul, an enemy to the mean intrigues by which little minds seek for promotion, glowed with the generous feelings of disinterested patriotism, and taught him to follow only the voice of glory, and the mandate of his native country. Neither the violence of faction, nor the rancour of party-spirit, could ever make him deviate from his course; but looking forward with the consciousness of an upright and virtuous mind, he prosecuted, with unremitting steadiness and ardour, the advancement of his country, and the glory of the troops under his command. "His whole life, (it has been well observed,) was spent among the troops." It will be difficult, indeed, to find any officer whose services have been more constant, whose bravery more conspicuous, or whose zealous exertions have been crowned with greater success. When risen to command, the same talents which had conducted him to eminence, acquired new lustre by a more extensive field for their exercise; and he appears to have courted, with avidity, every opportunity where they could be brought into action in the service of his country. Amidst the wranglings of faction, party spirit has not ventured to attack his memory with her envenomed shafts. His enthusiasm for his profession never allowed him to engage in the politics of the day, wisely judging them incompatible with each other; and thus, while he served his sovereign with fidelity, he gained the approbation of all.

Nor was he less amiable in a private than illustrious in a public station. Seldom were greater courage and firmness of character, united with a more feeling heart, or more unassuming manners. The same conciliating disposition and suavity of manners which endeared him among the troops, characterised him in domestic life. While disengaged from the bustle and tumult of a camp, he became the instructive and amusing companion, the affectionate brother, and the dutiful son; when his comprehensive mind, stored with information, and improved by reflection, procured him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. While his brilliant atchievements, in almost every quarter of the globe, remain the testimonials of his talents and his heroism; his private virtues will long be cherished in grateful remembrance by his friends, who, by long intimacy, could best appreciate them.

Although cut off early in life, his measure of glory was complete. To use the words of a brother officer, to whom similarity of pursuits, and congeniality of dispositions had long endeared him, and who, after the fall of his friend, conducted the troops to victory: "Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of life, spent in her service.—Like Wolfe, his last moments were

were gilded with the prospect, and cheered with the acclamations of victory.—Like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he so faithfully served."

While his untimely fall is thus lamented, let his country do justice to his merits. "I hope the people of England will be satisfied,—I hope my country will do me justice," were among the last words of the expiring hero. Yes, illustrious spirit! thy country *is* satisfied, and thy countrymen *will* do thee justice. Actuated by the glorious motives which influenced all thy conduct, let them renounce the intrigues and violence of parties; and, like thee, seek the glory and the interest of their country, by a life devoted to her service. May thy proud atchievements inspire them with virtuous emulation, to excel in what is beneficial to the state; may thy career of glory teach them to follow thy footsteps for its attainment; and, if doomed like thee to perish in the hallowed field of glory, may they, like thee, exclaim, "I have always wished to die in this manner." Thus the surest barrier of national defence will be formed; which, amidst the wreck of expiring kingdoms and subversion of empires, will bid defiance to the tyrant of France, and may, at last, open the way for the salvation of bleeding Europe.

Edinburgh, 15*th Feb.* 1809. } *J. E.*

Proceedings of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY *of* SCOTLAND.

THE anniversary general Meeting of this Society, agreeable to the Charter, was held in their Hall, High Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, January 10th, at which there was a very respectable and full attendance of the Members, to the number of upwards of one hundred, and, among others, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cathcart, Lord Viscount Duncan, Lord Robert Kerr, Lord Seaforth, Lord Macdonald, Sir John Sinclair, and Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, Baronets, with many of the most considerable landed Proprietors in the country, Gentlemen of rank in the army, and of the law, and commercial interest.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount CATHCART, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Before proceeding to other business, Mr Macdonald, the treasurer, read to the meeting a letter from his Grace the Duke of Athol, president of the Society, stating his regret at being prevented from attending the Society on this occasion, being detained on particular business in the country.—His Grace, at same time, expressed the anxious interest he takes in the prosperity of the Society, and his desire to promote its patriotic views, which gave satisfaction to the meeting.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for new Members, when the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were duly admitted members of the Society, their names ordered to be recorded, and public notifications of their election given, viz.

Most Noble George Marquis of Tweedale
Right Hon. Robert Lord Viscount Duncan
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Leslie
Major the Hon. Charles Cathcart
The Hon. William Mackenzie of Seaforth
Sir James Dunbar of Durn, Bart.
Vice Admiral of the Blue Sir William George Fairfax, Banneret
Rear Admiral of the Red Sir Edmund Nagle
Robert Stewart, Esq. of Alderstone
Adam Gillies, Esq. Advocate, Sheriff-Depute of Kincardineshire
Henry Home Drummond, Esq. younger of Blairdrummond
John Stewart Esq. of Binny
William Spalding, Esq. of Glenkillry

Charles

Charles Hamilton, Esq. of Fairholm
Rose Campbell, Esq. late of Spain
Hugh Maclean, Esq. younger of Coll, Captain 3d Guards
John Campbell, Esq. } Merchants in
John M'Kenzie, Esq. } Leith.
James Grieg, Esq. of Maukinlee, W. S.
Robert M'Millan, Esq. younger of Polbae, W S.
William Davidson, Esq. younger of Hatton, Captain 72d Regiment
Samuel Stirling, Esq. of Glora', Advocate
William Howieson Crawford, Esq. of Crawfordland
William MacKnight Crawford, Esq. younger of Ratho
Masterton Robertson, Esq. of Wester Inches, Advocate
John Burnet, Esq. of Kemnay
William Ogilvie, Esq. younger of Chesters, Advocate
Thomas Livingstone, Esq. of Parkhall
John Campbell, Esq. of Achawilling
Charles Stewart, Esq. of Dalguise
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. younger of Dundonald
Brigade Major Howard, North British Staff
Alexander Keith, Esq. of Corstorphine Hill
John Pollock, Esq. Writer to the Signet
Henry Dundas Beatson, Esq.
Duncan M'Kellar, Esq. Merchant, Glasgow
John Foreman, Esq. Writer to the Signet.

The Society next took under consideration the proceedings of their Directors since the general meeting in June last, and approved of their continued attention to different objects of improvement, as appeared from the premiums voted by them, for the year 1808, for raising green crops, meliorating the breed of cattle, to ploughmen for improvement in ploughing, and for the introduction of woollen manufactories into the Highlands; also, for essays, containing information on different useful subjects. The Meeting directed a list of these premiums, with the names of the persons to whom they had been adjudged, to be published in the newspapers; and the Society approved of the zeal and attention shown by the Conveners of Committees, and other resident Members of the Society in the country, who had paid proper attention to the black cattle and ploughing competitions, the last of which had been found to excite much emulation and approbation in the districts in which they had been given. The Meeting were gratified to find, that in several districts the country gentlemen and farmer societies had begun competitions of this sort; and that the exertions of these societies, in promoting improvement in agriculture, were found to be very beneficial in the districts where they had been instituted.

The Society having, at last general meeting, voted premiums for the erection of machinery, and the introduction, into Kintyre, Argyllshire, of a manufactory for carding and spinning of wool, and making the same into cloth; it appeared, by a letter from Mr D. Clark of Campbelltown, that he had already, besides the operations of carding and spinning, manufactured nearly 2000 yards of cloth, and would soon be able to carry on this useful branch upon a more extensive scale. The Meeting referred Mr Clark's letter, with one from Mr Thomas Parker of Yorkshire, relative to the introduction among the tenantry in the Highlands, of small machines, or frames, for the spinning of wool, and the proper mode of sorting, or stapling it, to the Directors; and the Meeting expressed their acknowledgements to Mr Parker for this communication.

The Society also approved of the resolution of the Directors, to vote a premium of twenty guineas, to Mr James Veitch, at Inchbouny, near Jedburgh, for an improved plough, constructed by him, and other machinery. These had been examined and tried by Lord Viscount Cathcart, who took the trouble of acting as Convener, assisted by other resident Members of the Society; and, from a very accurate report, given in by his Lordship

ship to the Directors, it appeared that Mr Veitch's plough is of light draught, executes its work in a superior manner, and is particularly steady and firm in the ground. The Meeting, at the same time that it adjudged the above-mentioned premium to Mr Veitch, voted the thanks of the Society to Lord Cathcart, for the trouble his Lordship had so readily taken in the business.

A plan for the establishment of a Caledonian Asylum in London, for the maintenance and education of the sons and daughters of Scottish sailors, soldiers, and marines, brought forward by the Highland Society of London, and communicated by them to this Society, through Sir John Sinclair, Bart. was laid upon the table, with the report from the Directors thereupon. It is proposed that, in this institution, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, the boys shall receive such preparatory instructions as may be necessary to qualify them for the royal navy, the army, merchant service, or the fisheries. The girls also to receive an education suited to their situation in life; and for the purpose of bringing up the children in habits of industry, it is proposed to introduce into the establishment certain manufactures or mechanic arts, adapted to their subsequent pursuits in life. Due attention is also to be paid to the morals and religious tuition of the children. Contributors to this benevolent Asylum are to have votes in the management of it, with the privilege of presenting children for admission. The Society unanimously expressed its highest approbation of the establishment of such an Asylum, and their satisfaction, that so many Noblemen and Gentlemen of this society had already come forward in its support. While the object of it is humane and laudable, it appears peculiarly proper to provide for the families of Scots soldiers, sailors, and marines, who have on every occasion upheld the high military fame acquired by their ancestors.—Therefore, and as the plan of this institution seems well calculated for attaining its purpose, the Society take the liberty of recommending the establishment as an object worthy of encouragement and patronage from the Members of this Society and the Public.

The attention of the Society was now called to the highly meritorious and spirited conduct of two individuals, who, among many others of our gallant countrymen, had particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Vimiera, so as to attract the notice of Major-General Ferguson, under whose command the 71st Highland Regiment, to which they belonged, had been placed. General Ferguson, in his letter, states, that Angus Mac-Kay (then a corporal in the 71st Regiment, but who had since been very deservedly promoted to a commission) was the person who had, on the above occasion, refused to accept of the French General Bernier's watch and purse, when tendered to him by that Officer, at the time he was taken prisoner—and that Geo. Clark, the piper of the grenadier company of the same regiment, had, after being severely and dangerously wounded, continued to play upon his pipe, to animate the men. General Ferguson expresses a hope that this Society would confer some public mark of its approbation upon those men for their conduct.

The meeting, with much approbation, and agreeably to the suggestion of the Directors, unanimously resolved, that a Gold Medal, with suitable device and inscription, should be presented by the Society to Mr Mac-Kay, as a mark of the sense the Society entertains of his meritorious, manly, and disinterested conduct, as above stated; and, that a handsome stand of Highland pipes, with a proper inscription engraved thereon, shall be given to Clark, the piper, for his highly

highly spirited and laudable conduct at the battle of Vimiera.

A memorial and representation, from the adventurers in the herring fishery at the port of Campbeltown, relative to the act passed last Session of Parliament, for the encouragement and regulation of that fishery, was laid before the Meeting. The Society directed the Secretary to inform those concerned in that trade, that, under the said act, a Board having been now established at Edinburgh, specially for the purpose of the white herring fishery, the Society considered that Board the proper channel to which representations and communications on the subject of the herring fishery should, in future, be addressed, in place of this Society.

A letter from Robert Rennie, D. D. minister of Kilsyth, to the Secretary, was laid before the Meeting, stating, that he expects soon to be able to publish the additional parts of his work on the important subject of Peat Moss as a Manure and as a Soil, which is intended to be dedicated to this Society. The Meeting was pleased to find that this treatise was in such forwardness, as Dr Rennie has paid much attention to, and takes an extensive view of the subject.

Mr Macdonald, the Treasurer, congratulated the Society upon its flourishing state, and increase of its funds, as recapitulated by him, and appeared from an accurate state thereof, prepared by Mr Wilson, accountant in Edinburgh, the Society's Auditor of Accounts, upon the table. From the liberal support which the Society continues to receive from the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Scotland, and even of England, as this day's ballot evinces, the Meeting were enabled to vote a considerable sum, to be laid out by the Directors in encouraging proper objects of improvement, by premiums, in the year 1809.

The Society having proceeded, on the motion of the Treasurer, to the election of President, Vice-Presidents, and other officers for the current year, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were chosen :—viz.

His Grace the Duke of Athol, re-elected President.

Vice Presidents.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Huntly
Right Hon. the Earl of Leven and Melville
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cathcart
Right Hon. Lord Seaforth
William Macdonald, Esq. of St Martin's, Treasurer
Donald Maclachlan of Maclachlan, Esq. advocate, Secretary
Robert Wilson, Esq. accountant in Edinburgh, Auditor of Accounts
Mr Lewis Gordon, Depute Secretary and Collector
Mr David Watson, Recorder and Clerk
Rev. Dr George Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, Chaplain
Mr Alexander Cunningham, Jeweller and Medallist
Mr John Campbell, Translator of the Gaelic Language, in place of the Rev. Mr M'Intosh, deceased.

Besides *thirty* Ordinary Directors, chiefly resident in Edinburgh, for managing the affairs of the Society, whereof seven go out by rotation annually, the Meeting also made choice of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen as Extraordinary Directors, several of whom are only occasionally in town, and cannot regularly attend the stated meetings :—viz.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll
Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie
Right Hon. Lord Gray
Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland
Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart.
Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart.
Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, Bart.
John Francis Erskine, Esq. of Marr
James Ross Farquharson, Esq. of Invercauld, Captain Royal Navy
Thomas Muller, Esq. of Glenlee.

Among a variety of other matters referred to the Directors, were com-

mu-

munications from Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and Mr Henderson at Brechin Castle, upon the cultivation of spring wheat, and the smut in wheat; and from Mr Wilson of Kelvinbank, relative to oak and fir woods. The Meeting then voted the thanks of the Society to Lord Viscount Cathcart, for his conduct in the chair, and the support given by his Lordship, on every occasion, for promoting the views of the institution.

Account of an INDIAN *woman burning herself.*

(From an East India Paper.)

Surat, June 30. 1808.

YESTERDAY, a Suttee, or ceremony of a Brahmin woman burning herself with the body of her deceased husband, took place at Phooltarah, a village about two miles from Surat, on the banks of the Taptie. I went there very early, and arrived at the spot long before any preparations were made for the approaching solemnity. At length twelve slight poles were fixed as uprights in the ground, round which a wall of Jewarrie stalks was placed, as was a roof also of the same stalk, forming a shed of six or seven feet square, and about six feet high, with a small door-way facing the river. A platform, or bed, was then formed of billets of wood, six feet long, and between two and three feet wide, and two feet high. This was the funeral pile. In a short time after, the body of the deceased arrived, preceded by tomtoms, and followed by the Suttee, surrounded by Brahmins, and attended by her son, a youth of about 18 years. The deceased was an old man, with gray hairs, the woman appeared about forty, and was very stout. She sat down before the door of the pile, and after performing a few ceremonies, she attended the body of her husband to the river, where she performed various ablutions; the Brahmins all this time, as well as at her arrival at the pile, prostrating themselves at her feet, as to a superior being. At her return from the river, she sat down near the opening of the pile, and the body of her husband was placed beside her. The body was then uncovered, on which she, with one of the most emphatic, expressive smiles I ever saw, bowed her head towards his face, and said in a mild tone of voice, in the Moorish language, "Ah, my husband!" Her look to me indicated more; as though she would have said —Never mind, my husband, we shall not be long separated.—The body of the deceased was then carried into the inclosure, and placed lengthway on the funeral pile. She then went thro' various mysteries and ceremonies, too intricate for me to understand; but among others she poured Ghee several times on the sacred fire which was placed before her, when her son took some of the ashes and put them in her mouth, which she swallowed. She then drank three separate times of consecrated water. On returning the Loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left, which he swallowed with uncommon avidity; she then received a few rupees at two different times from her son, and presented them as offerings to the Priests. —Three female relations were then allowed to approach her; they threw themselves at her feet, and seemed imploring for something; she touched all their foreheads, and gave each some grass, rice and flour, and they departed. I must not omit mentioning, that blades of grass, were invariably used even in the most trifling ceremonies.

She was then decorated with a necklace of camphire, and bracelets of the same—as also a wreath forming a turban, indicative of her throwing off the nature of womanhood, and assuming that of the man; all these mysteries being concluded, she arose, and prepared to walk round the pile seven

seven times. The first round, two Brahmins laid hold of her to support her; she, in an audible voice, declined their assistance, and said she could walk alone—and indeed the oftener she went round, her step appeared the more firm and determined. This ceremony being completed, she entered the inclosure, and seated herself on the pile in an upright posture, and placed the head of her deceased husband in her lap. Ghee, in large quantities, had been previously poured on her head and garments; pieces of camphire, cow dung, plaintain grass, rice, flour, &c. &c. were then strewed over the body of the dead man. Billets of wood were then placed by the officiating Brahmins in a pyramidical form around her, and a few bundles of very dry brushwood were placed at the top near her head; the sacred fire was then given by one of the Brahmins to her son, who presented it to his mother. The head Brahmin remained in conversation with her for a quarter of an hour, during which period she held the light in her hand. A leaf of the Shaster was also carried in, and as the Brahmin did not bring it out again, I suppose this was also placed on the pile. The Brahmin then took leave of her, and when he came to the door (as if anxious that an European should be a witness of her setting fire to the pile with her own hands) he beckoned me to approach, when immediately I saw her bow her head on that of her husband, and on raising it, set fire to the brushwood above her. It did not burn as quick as was expected, during which time she sat as composed as if she had no interest in the affair. The Brahmin close to me seeing this, threw some fire on the pile, and in two seconds the whole was a complete conflagration. While the bodies were burning, the Brahmins kept dancing round the funeral pile with enthusiasm and apparent satisfaction.

The conduct of the officiating Brahmins was liberal and open to a great degree; and so far from opposing my approach, they appeared anxious that I should see the whole minutely, that I might relate that every thing had been conducted without deceit or persuasion. I accordingly took my station by the angle post at the door, where I remained the whole time, —the Suttee at not more than three feet distance from me. She appeared so totally absorbed in her prayers, and performing the necessary ceremonies, and in conversation with her son, that she paid not the smallest attention to any thing round her, excepting once, when she waved her hand to me not to advance nearer. During the whole ceremony, which lasted considerably more than an hour (for I was too much interested to look at my watch) she was as firm and collected, and perhaps more so, than most of the bystanders. I never took my eyes off her the whole time, and dare assert, that not the smallest degree of compulsion was used; and that, upon the whole, this instance of fortitude and heroism may have been equalled, but never surpassed, and may certainly be accounted as extraordinary a display of the powerful effects of religion upon the human mind, as any upon record in the annals of either ancient or modern nations, and induces us to credit the otherwise almost improbable narratives of antiquity.

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS, *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

(Concluded from p. 101.*)*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Letter IX.

DEAR SIR,

I Took leave of you in my last at Balnachulish, near which, there is abun-

abundance of excellent slate; and crossing over the ferry in the morning, we bad farewell to Lochaber, and entered the famous vale of Glencoe, rendered so by the base and cowardly slaughter of the Macdonalds in 1691; and also for the extraordinary ruggedness and terrific majesty of the mountains overhanging it on each side. Perhaps there is no one place in Glencoe, taken separately, that may not be equalled, and even surpassed by other parts of Scotland; but taken altogether, it is certainly a scene of the most horrid grandeur that is any where to be met with in the British dominions. Such an accumulation of the awful and sublime can hardly be conceived. It is also supposed by some who are versed in the Gaelic etymology, that this was the birth-place of the poet Ossian; and that the river is the Cona so much celebrated in these songs of ancient times; and, indeed, the names of several of the adjacent mountains seem to warrant such a conjecture. You will observe, my dear Sir, that I have no doubts respecting the existence of the bard; but whether his heroes had any, save in his brain, may perhaps turn out a point that will admit of discussion. Glencoe is, however, stocked with excellent sheep, that is what we are sure of; but it is hard now to discern where so many people could have resided in the glen, as seem to have lived there previous to the revolution. The day was very hot, and we arrived at the Kings' house, in the Black mount, almost parched with thirst.—"Have you any porter?" said Mr L. on entering—"haneal," said the wife,—"And ale?" said he—"oh! that's very good." We were very sorry to find she had answered in Gaelic, and that she had neither the one nor the other. She had, however, plenty of tea, the only beverage in the Highlands that a stranger can partake of freely. We then came over the Black mount. Rested at Iuvercuran; and after crossing the Orchay, and the beautiful extensive sheep farm of Auch, arrived in the evening at Tynedrum; an excellent inn in that district of Breadalbin, called Strathfillan, where the great lead mines are situated.—From thence we departed next morning, and in our way saw St Fillans, or the Holy Pool; and I took occasion to question a farmer, a native of that place, concerning that extraordinary superstition. But how astonished was I to hear, that even in this enlightened age, it was as firmly believed in as ever! yea to hear its infallible efficacy attested with great warmth; and numberless late instances adduced as unanswerable evidences. It is just a common pool in the water of Fillan, the topmost branch of the great river Tay, and bears an exact resemblance, in every respect, to a pool high on Tweed, called the Wisdom Pool, and which, I am persuaded, hath formerly been used for the same purpose. This pool the inhabitants believe to be supernaturally endowed with an extraordinary quality on a certain returning day each quarter of the year, and on these days, all the people, both far and near, that are in any degree deranged in their minds, are brought to it as a certain restorative. Beside the pool is an altar, or rather cairn of stones, on which an offering is first laid with great reverence to St Fillan, the tutelary Saint of the country, by whose agency this miracle is brought about; after that, the patients are tumbled into the pool over head and ears; then pulled out dropping wet; bound hand and foot with strong ropes, and locked up in the chapel, where they are suffered to remain until the sun rise next morning. If they are found then bound in the same manner as when left the preceding day, it is looked on as a bad omen, and they are carried home with wailings, because their offerings have not been accepted: but Mr R— C——, my informer, assured me, that this did not

not happen above once in seven years; for though you bound them with all the ropes in Strathfillan, they would be loosed in part next day. He also assured me, that there were numbers thus bathed and were bound every year; and I found, on conversing with a south-country man who resided there, that its good effects were so visible, that it was allowed, by the most sensible people of the place, to contribute much to the recovery of such as were thus affected. The latter also told me, that he once saw seven ducked all at once, one of whom was a weaver, who was as much knave as fool. This fellow declared afterwards, that he, with a great deal of difficulty, disengaged himself, and afterwards loosed all the rest. It is certainly not a little remarkable that this superstitious belief should prevail in an enlightened country, so late as the present day; and as no person can now have any interest in carrying it on as a trick, it can only be accounted for from some experience of its efficacy. This then must certainly be accounted for in some more natural way than the supernal virtues of its waters on such days; and if it is beneficial to persons thus afflicted, which is at least dubious, any day of the year, and any pool and chapel will do as well as these of St Fillan; or otherwise, it is a very well-contrived plan to work on the imagination. After this, we turned down Glendochart; rested at Sui; and then mounted the hills, by a foot path, into the braes of Balquhidder. From the height, we had a fine view of Loch Tay, and the mountains of Breadalbin, several of which are amazingly high, and specked with eternal snow. Ben-Lawers, supposed the highest of the range, properly called the Grampians, is elevated upwards of 4000 feet above the sea. Ben-More, Ben-Leo, and Ben-Doran, are all said to be below that height, but very near it. The whole of Bredalbin, with its adjacent glens, is an excellent sheep country, and it being the first on which the improved breed of short sheep was tried, it hath long produced large droves of the best wedders, most of which are bred at home; yet the draft ewes which that country sends to the south, are commonly of an inferior quality. This must either be owing to their age, or bad treatment, as it is evident from the samples of their wedders what the country can do. The Earl of Breadalbin now sets his pasture farms very high, some of them being, by computation, five shillings and nine-pence for each sheep. It abounds with a variety of scenes of great natural beauty. We now descended into the country of Balquhidder, the hills of which are inferior to none in the Highlands for sweet natural pasture-ground. You are better acquainted with that country than I am, and also with the finely contrasted scenery on the banks of Loch-Lubnich, of which we got a good view as we passed along. Afterwards, passing through Callander, we slept that night at Down; and the next day, taking seats in the Stirling fly, we returned by Edinburgh and Peebles into Ettrick-Forest. As you have travelled all these roads in idea with me formerly, I shall not take up your time, and my own much longer, in detailing the other trifling adventures we encountered by the way. We arrived in Yarrow precisely in five days from the time of our leaving Harries. —Thus terminated the *unfortunate journey*, as it is generally called. Nor will you refuse your assent to the propriety of the denomination, when you consider that it was not productive of one good effect: that we never, in our way out, walked an hour without being drenched to the skin, and mudded to the knees: that we never went on the sea, though but for a few miles, without encountering storms, accidents, and dangers: nor ever, after leaving Greenock, proceeded one day by the route we intended, but either

lost

lost our way by land, or were thwarted by the winds and the sea. Yea, so visibly were we crossed in the very smallest matters, that the latent sparks of superstition, believed to be inherent in our countrymen, were aroused; and we all three concluded, that an overruling Providence frowned upon our designs; and the event hath now fully justified the prediction. Now, my dear Sir, acknowledge that I have fulfilled your injunctions to a tittle, in giving you an account of my Highland journies; and as I am resolved never more to take another journey, of such a nature, at my own expence, and it is most probable no other will employ me, so I expect this will be the last letter ever you will receive from me on these subjects. I will therefore take my leave, with assuring you, that I remain

Your most affectionate,
Obliged and faithful Shepherd,
J. H.

Sketch of the Life of Dr James Anderson.

JAMES ANDERSON was born in the year 1739, at Hermiston, a village near Edinburgh. His ancestors were farmers, and had for many generations occupied the same land; a circumstance which may be supposed to have early introduced Mr Anderson to that branch of knowledge which formed the chief occupation of his life. Among the companions of his youth, born in the same village, was the present Dr James Anderson, Physician-General at Madras. They were related, educated together, and formed an intimacy and correspondence, which death only has interrupted, and which a similarity of pursuits rendered pleasant and honourable to themselves, and advantageous to the world.

Mr Anderson lost his parents when very young; and as his guardian destined him to occupy the farm when he should be of age, a learned education was not thought necessary. But he soon discovered, from perusing books of agriculture, that few pursuits can be extensively cultivated without elevating the mind beyond mere mechanical knowledge; and in the first instance, he perceived it would be necessary to study chemistry. With this view, he resolved to attend Dr Cullen's Lectures, who, although surprised that one so very young should have formed this resolution, had soon reason to admire his pupil's laudable curiosity and good sense, and liberally afforded him every encouragement in his power. To chemistry he added the study of other collateral branches; and entered upon his farm at the age of fifteen, with knowledge superior to most of his neighbours, and an enterprising spirit, which induced him to attempt improvements, wherever they could be introduced with apparent advantage. Among these was the small two-horse plough, now so common in Scotland.—At intervals, he prosecuted his studies with indefatigable zeal, and attended a private course of lectures, which Dr Cullen delivered to a few favourite pupils. Mr Anderson was the only one who took minutes of these lectures, which were afterwards unfairly obtained from him, and advertised to be published; but he prevented this, as he was afraid that his imperfect transcripts might tend to injure the fame of his master.

In a few years, he left Hermiston, and took a long lease of a large farm of 1300 acres, in Aberdeenshire, which was almost in a state of nature. While endeavouring to cultivate this unpromising soil, he began his literary career by publishing, in 1777, Essays on Planting, which he had written in 1771, in the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine, under the signature of Agricola All his early works were composed during a residence of more than

20 years at Monkshill, the name of this farm.

The fame of these works procured him a very extensive acquaintance and correspondence with persons of eminence, who wished to profit by the knowledge of so able a practical farmer. In 1780, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, in a manner highly honourable to him, and without the least solicitation on his part.

In 1783, having previously entrusted the management of his farm to proper persons, he removed to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; partly with a view to the education of his numerous family, and partly to enjoy the society of those literary persons with whom he had corresponded. About this time, he printed and circulated a tract among his friends, on the subject of the establishment of the North British Fisheries, with a view to alleviate such extreme distress as he had witnessed in Aberdeenshire, from the failure of the crops in 1782. This tract, although not published, drew the attention of Government; and he was requested by the Treasury to take a survey of the Western coast of Scotland, for the purpose of obtaining information on this important subject. He readily acquiesced, and performed the task in 1784. The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the British Fisheries, May 11, 1785, makes very honourable mention of Mr Anderson's services; but we do not find that he received, or was offered any species of remuneration; and it is well known, he was of a temper too spirited and disinterested to ask for any.

After his return, he resumed his literary labours in various shapes; and, among other schemes, projected a periodical work, intituled "The Bee," to be published weekly, and to consist of the usual materials of a Magazine. Its encouragement was, for a considerable time, such as to enable him to carry on this work with advantage. Agriculturists, scholars, men of taste and fancy, became occasionally his correspondents in the Bee; which, however, owing to some difficulties in the mode of publication, he was compelled to relinquish. He wrote much in this work; not only the principal part of the papers that are without signature, but those signed Senex, Timothy Hairbrain, and Alcibiades.

Among other papers in the Bee, was a series of Essays on the Political Progress of Great Britain. These having been published during the democratic rage which prevailed at Edinburgh, soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution, the Sheriff sent for Dr Anderson, and demanded the name of the Author. This he refused to give up, and desired to be considered as the Author; a circumstance the more singular, as his sentiments were well known to be directly opposite; but his conduct, in this case, proceeded from his peculiar notions on the subject of literary secresy; and as he had admitted those letters, he thought himself bound to take the blame upon himself. After a second and third application, he still refused; and when the printers were sent for, he charged them, in the face of the magistrates, not to give up the name of the Author. Respect for his talents and character induced the magistrates to let the matter drop. The real Author, a Mr Callander, who thought proper to leave his own country for America *, previous to his departure, waited on the magistrates, and insinuated that Lord G———, one

* Where he was accidentally drowned; a death which, in his case, seems to have contradicted the old proverb. He had certainly given many indications of having been born to an exit of a very different and more public kind!

one of the Scotch Judges, a man to whom he owed many obligations, was the Author. Immediately on hearing of this infamous conduct, so unbecoming, however, the character and spirit of a gentleman, Dr Anderson went to the magistrates, and gave up Callander's name as the Author.

About the year 1797, Dr Anderson removed to the vicinity of London, where he cultivated the acquaintance of many eminent characters; and, among the rest, the late Marquis of Lansdown paid much attention to him. At the request of his friends, he again took up his pen, in a periodical work, intituled, "Recreations in Agriculture;" the first number of which appeared in April 1799. The greatest part of this work was composed by himself, except what was enriched by correspondence from abroad, and a very few contributions from his friends at home. The same difficulties, however, occurring as in the case of his "Bee," with respect to the mode of publication, he pursued this work no longer than the sixth volume, March 1802.

From this time, except in the publication of his correspondence with General Washington, and a pamphlet on Scarcity, he devoted himself almost entirely to the relaxation of a quiet life, and particularly the cultivation of his garden, which was now become the miniature of all his past labours. For some time past, his health and powers suffered a very sensible decline. He died October 15th, 1808, aged 69.

He was twice married. First, in 1768, to Miss Seton of Mounie, an amiable and accomplished woman, by whom he had 13 children. She died in 1788. Secondly, to a lady of Isleworth, in 1801, who survived him.—Of his numerous family only five sons and a daughter, Mrs Outram, the widow of Mr Benjamin Outram, are alive.

In his younger days, Dr Anderson was remarkably handsome in his person, of middle stature, and robust make. Extremely moderate in his living, the country exercise animated his cheek with the glow of health; but the overstrained exertion of his mental powers afterwards shook his constitution, ultimately wasted his faculties, and hurried him into old age. He was a man of an independent mind; and in the relative duties of husband and father, exhibited a prudential care, mixed with affection, from which he had every reason to have expected the happiest results, had Providence spared the whole of his family. In those who remain, it is not too much to say, that his integrity and talents have been acknowledged by all who know them. One of his sons, who lately died, is remembered by the connoisseurs, as having brought the beautiful art of wood-engraving to great perfection.

Of Dr Anderson's abilities, his works exhibit so many proofs, that they may be appealed to with perfect confidence. Although a voluminous writer, there is no subject connected with his favourite pursuit, on which he has not thrown new light. But his knowledge was not confined to one science. He exhibited, to give only one instance, a very strong proof of powers of research, when in 1773, he published, in the first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, an article under the head *Monsoon*. In this, he clearly predicted the result of Capt. Cook's First Voyage; namely, that there did not exist, nor ever would be found, any continent, or large island, in the southern hemisphere near the tropicks, excepting new Holland alone; and this was completely verified on Captain Cook's return, seven months afterwards.

In his style, Dr Anderson was abundantly copious, and sometimes, perhaps, inclined to the prolix; but, on perusing his longest works, it will be found difficult to omit any thing, without

without a visible injury to his train of reasoning, which was always conspicuous and guarded. In conversation, as well as in writing, he had the happy faculty of not only entering with spirit and zeal on any favourite subject, but of rendering it so intelligible, as to command attention in those to whom it might be of less importance, and convey instruction to those who sought it. His manners were gentleman-like, free, and unconstrained; and, in the social circle, had a dash of pleasantry, from the many anecdotes he had stored up in his travels and long experience; and with respect to the principal object of his attention, he had the happiness to see agriculture, in all its branches, become the favourite study of his country, and a leading pursuit with the most opulent and distinguished characters in Great Britain and Ireland.

The following is a very correct list of his works:

Books written and published by DR ANDERSON. N.B. Those marked *, are out of print.

In the year 1776. A Practical Treatise on Chimneys; containing full Directions for constructing them in all cases, so as to draw well, and for removing Smoke in Houses. 12mo. London. Third edition published in 1783. N. B. In this little Treatise was first explained the principle on which the patent Bath stove was afterwards constructed.

* 1776. Free Thoughts on the American Contest, a tract. Edin. 8vo.

* 1777. Miscellaneous Observations on Planting and Training Timber-trees, by Agricola. Edinburgh. 8vo. first printed in the Edinburgh Weekly Amusement in 1771, and supposed to be his earliest production.

1777. Observations on the Means of exciting a Spirit of National Industry. Edin. 4to.

* 1777. An Enquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a View to the new Corn Bill proposed for Scotland. A tract. 8vo.

1777. Essays relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs. 8vo. Fifth edition in 1800, 3 vols.

1779. An Enquiry into the Causes that have hitherto retarded the Advancement of Agriculture in Europe; with Hints for removing the Circumstances that have chiefly obstructed its Progress. A tract. Elliott, 4to.

* 1782. The Interest of Great Britain, with regard to her American Colonies, considered. Cadell, 8vo.

* 1783. The true interest of Great Britain considered; or a Proposal for establishing the Northern British Fisheries. 12mo.

* 1785. An Account of the present State of the Hebrides and Western Coasts of Scotland; being the Substance of a Report to the Lords of the Treasury. Edin. 8vo.

* 1789. Observations on Slavery; particularly with a View to its Effects on the British Colonies in the West Indies. Manchester, 4to.

* 1790. Papers drawn up by him and Sir John Sinclair, in reference to a Report of a Committee of the Highland Society on Shetland Wool. 8vo. Creech, &c.

1791 to 1794. The Bee; consisting of Essays, Philosophical, Philological, and Miscellaneous. 18 vols. Edin. 8vo.

* 1792. Observations on the Effects of the Coal Duty. Edin. 8vo. A tract.

* 1793. Thoughts on the Privileges and Power of Juries; with Observations on the present State of the Country with regard to Credit. A tract. 8vo. Edin.

* 1793. Remarks on the Poor Laws in Scotland. A tract. 4to. Edin.

1794. A Practical Treatise on Peat Moss, in two Essays. 8vo. Robinsons.

* 1794. A General View of the Agriculture and Rural Economy of the

the County of Aberdeen; with Observations on the Means of its Improvement. Chiefly drawn up for the Board of Agriculture; in two Parts. 8vo. Edin.

1794. An Account of the different Kinds of Sheep found in the Russian Dominions, &c. By Dr Pallas; with five Appendixes, by Dr Anderson. 8vo. Edin.

* 1795. On an Universal Character. In two Letters to Edward Home, Esq. A tract. Edin. 8vo.

1797. A Practical Treatise on Draining Bogs and Swampy Grounds; with Cursory Remarks on the Originality of Elkington's Mode of Draining. Robinsons. 8vo.

1799 to 1802. Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History, and Miscellaneous Literature. 6 vols. 8vo. Longman, &c.

1800. Selections from his own Correspondence with General Washington. A tract. 8vo. London.

1801. A calm Investigation of the Circumstances that have led to the present Scarcity of Grain in Britain; suggesting the Means of alleviating that Evil, and of preventing the Recurrence of such a Calamity in future. A tract. 8vo. London.

1803. A Description of a Patent Hot-house, which operates chiefly by the Heat of the Sun; and other Subjects. London. 8vo.

The following are also of his composition:

An Account of the ancient Monuments and Fortifications in the Highlands of Scotland; read in the Society of Antiquaries, 1777 and 1780.

On the Antiquity of Woollen Manufactures of England. Gent. Mag. Aug. 1778; and other papers in that work.

A Letter to J. Burnett, Esq. on the present State of Aberdeenshire, in regard to provisions, 1783.

A Letter to Henry Laurens, Esq. during his Confinement in the Tower. Public Advertiser, Dec. 6. 1781.

Several articles for the Encyclopædia Britannica, first edition, Edinburgh; among which are, under the heads, *Dictionary*, *Winds and Monsoons*, *Language*, *Sound*.

He contributed numerous Essays, under a variety of signatures, in the early part of the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine; the principal of which were Agricola, Timoleon, Germanicus, Cimon, Scoto-Britanus, E., Aberdeen, Henry Plain, Impartial, A Scot.

He reviewed the subject of Agriculture for the Monthly Review for several years.

Letters occasioned by Sir JOHN CARR'S CALEDONIAN SKETCHES.

(*Continued from p.* 117.)

LETTER II.

Edinburgh—University—Register Office—St Giles's—Roman Heads—Theatre—Dulse—Cleanliness.

SIR JOHN CARR is in raptures about Edinburgh. It is a city peculiarly "novel and romantic,"—"grand and impressive,"—"sublime and extraordinary." It is not unlike ancient Athens: the castle resembles the acropolis; Arthur's Seat, Mons Hymettus, (not certainly as producing honey;) and Leith, the pyræeus. The prospect from Queen Street "surpasses the view from Richmond Hill." To hear all this praise from so far-famed a traveller as Sir John Carr, must be very gratifying to the inhabitants of Auld Reikie.

Sir John describes and characterizes all the principal public buildings. The Royal Infirmary receives great praise: but the Surgeons, instead of attending *three* years as assistants, three as full surgeons, and three more as consulting surgeons, should, he thinks, be *six* years in each of those departments; and this is perhaps one of the soundest opinions to be found in the book.—The new University buildings are

are sarcastically treated. Contrary to the practice of most tourists, who generally express a "hope," at least, that these buildings will "one day be finished;" the Knight puts on a woful countenance, and pathetically remarks, that "when tinted by the mellowing hand of time, they will afford the melancholy but picturesque effect of a mighty ruin."—The exterior of the Register Office is admired: but the plain bound volumes of records within, should, he declares, be concealed by green silk and brass lattice-work; for at present they "accord with the noble appearance of the room, just as well as the hat of a mendicant would become a Knight of the Bath in his full robes."

Concerning St Giles's, he justly remarks, that "this venerable pile has not participated in that laudable spirit of improvement which so strongly prevails in Edinburgh. It is sadly disfigured by the petty buildings which are placed against it, and seem to adhere to it like barnacles to a ship's bottom. Were it relieved from such unworthy associates, it would be a grand and august ornament of the city." It may be added, that if the street next to the north side-wall of the Cathedral were levelled down, so as to be no higher than the opposite pavement, several feet would be added to the apparent height of the wall; and that this would greatly improve the effect of the whole,—a deficiency in height being the only objection to the appearance of this ancient fabric.

In proceeding down the High Street to the Palace of Holyrood-house, our author saw John Knox the reformer's house, and "opposite to it, in a front wall, two very fine heads in alto relievo, supposed to be of Roman sculpture, and likenesses of Severus and his consort Julia. There is (he adds) the following ancient inscription under them, supposed to have been placed there by a *baker*, over whose shop they once were:

"In sudore vultus tui vesceris *panem*."

I was at a loss what to think of this blundering inscription. I was aware that it would be unreasonable to expect patavinity from a baker; but I was likewise certain that no person who had ever been at the Edinburgh grammar school, (where, Sir John Carr acknowledges, "the Latin language is taught in great purity,") could have committed so glaring an error in syntax as is here alleged against this member of the ancient fraternity of Edinburgh *baxters*. It luckily occurred to me, that it would be proper, in the first place, to examine the original; and on repairing to the spot, I was not a little surprised and gratified to find the inscription perfectly correct, viz. "In sudore vultus tui vesceris *pane*;" and that the Scotch baker thus proved himself to have been a better Latin scholar than Sir John Carr, knight.

In treating of Edinburgh theatricals, Sir John observes, "During my stay here, The Man of the World was performed to crowded houses.—This circumstance may be considered as exhibiting a new trait in the character of the Scotch. *Many* of those speeches of Sir Pertinax, under the lash of which every Scotchman formerly writhed, now excite only laughter and applause." Whether, by this manner of expression, the author means to except *some* of Sir Pertinax's speeches, I know not: but the following speech was never, I believe, pronounced on the Edinburgh stage, without some expression of dissatisfaction in the audience: "Weel! guin I had a thoosand sons, I never would suffer yean of your *English* university bred fellows, till be aboot a son of mine again; they ha sic saucy English notions of *leeberty*, continually fermenting in their thoughts, that a man is never sure o' yean of them." In the last two or three representations of this comedy, therefore, Mr Cooke dropped that sentiment from his part.

I hope, however, he will have the courage to resume it, whenever he again treads the Scottish boards. We in the north, need and deserve some occasional admonitions about liberty: —we certainly do not possess that constant and high sense of the liberty of the subject on which an Englishman justly prides himself, else the sarcasms of Macklin would never twitch our hearts. In passing, I may remark, that while Mr Cook's imitation of the Scottish tongue is admirable, (and his whole performance of Macsycophant is doubtless a masterpiece,) it seems strange that he should not yet have become acquainted with the Scottish pronunciation of the word levee, which is so often in the mouth of the obsequious courtier. In Scotland, the accent is thrown upon the second syllable: we say *levée*, not *lévee*. The Scottish drawl of *levée*, from the lips of Cooke, would have a happy effect.

In the course of reviewing our markets, Sir John Carr favours his English and Irish readers with a curious account of the *dulse* of Scotland. "A sea-weed called *dulse*, (he says,) which grows on the rocks on the coast near Edinburgh, and which is used by the farmers for manure, without undergoing the least preparation, is much eaten and relished by the poor people, to whom a large handful is sold for a penny." Dulse is so favourite a Scottish whet, that its etymology has been sought in the Latin *dulcis*. But Sir John Carr has now discovered that it is a sort of *manure*; a very peculiar sort, no doubt, that is much eaten and relished by the poor people even of Scotland! Dr Johnson's celebrated definition of *oats*, ("a grain given to horses in England, but which, in Scotland, supports the people,") is not half so intolerable as this. The Highlanders have their "scattan, agus braddan, agus puntaat," (herring, and trout, and potatoes;) but the lowlanders of Edinburgh, according to our Knight, devour with relish a sort of manure! It is scarcely necessary to explain Sir John's mistake: *Drift ware*, or the larger sea-weeds in general, cast ashore by the winter storms, and collected in cart-loads, is employed as manure; but *dulse* is a particular small species, (Fucus palmatus,) too insignificant and too rare to be gathered for that purpose. It seems astonishing that it did not occur to Sir John, that if a handful were sold for a penny, the load of a dung-cart would be worth perhaps ten guineas, and that this would be rather expensive even as a top-dressing! That sea-weed should be laid on the field, "without the least preparation," excites the wonder of the Knight, and seems, by him, to be considered as a mark of inferiority in Scottish agriculture. Had he been at the pains to make inquiry, he would have discovered, that rotted sea-weed has been found, by long experience, much less efficacious in promoting fertility than what is recent. How a traveller like Sir John Carr should have fallen into the egregious mistake of extolling English agriculture above Scottish, seems unaccountable. In whatever our inferiority may consist, our husbandry certainly excels that of the South.

Sir John's partiality for the ancient capital of Caledonia leads him much to over-rate its *cleanliness*. The "police (he says) having turned its attention to a subject of so much consequence, has succeeded in doing all that the construction of the houses in this part of the city will admit." We never heard of this praiseworthy reformation till we read it in the Caledonian Sketches. The truth is, that so little has been done, especially by the "police" properly so called, that it is not worth mentioning. What will Sir John think when he is told, that there is not, in the old town, on an average, *one* temple of Cloacina for every *hundred* votaries! and that a single *forica*, not far from St Giles's, is daily frequented by from 800 to 1000

1000 citizens, there being no other in that neighbourhood, nor for a considerable distance around. The construction of the houses, (or *tenements of land*, as they are called) in the old town, does not admit of the erection of those useful appendages, water-closets, or *latrinæ*. *Foricæ*, or *commodités publiques*, ought therefore to be erected in every lane. Not a single additional one, however, has yet appeared. The Magistrate who shall first apply himself to the removing of this evil, —so injurious to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the old city, —will deserve well of the community at large. A tenth part only of the money disbursed of late years on the Police of the city, judiciously applied to this purpose, would have tended greatly to the lessening of the grievance.

11*th March*, 1809.

Discourse by LORD MINTO, *Governor General of* BENGAL, *to the Members of the College of* FORT-WILLIAM. *Delivered 2d March* 1808.

From Calcutta Extraordinary Gazette of 3d March 1808.

Gentlemen of the College of FORT-WILLIAM,

IN addressing a body constituted as you are, I have to regret, that the course of my pursuits and occupations has not led to those attainments, which can enable me to form a personal judgment on the interesting objects which are peculiarly connected with the solemnities of the present day, much less to bring into this chair the authority of the distinguished and accomplished person who lately filled it. In the delicate and scrupulous office, however, of distributing the honours and rewards, which are annually assigned to talents, application, and conduct in this place, I have felt no diffidence, and I shall feel none in performing the remaining duties of the day, by observing on the progressive success of this institution, both in its immediate and peculiar functions for the instruction of youth, and in its more general tendency to promote the improvement and extension of oriental literature; I feel no distrust, I say, in the execution of duties so foreign to my personal habits and acquirements, because my own deficient judgment has been guided by that of learned and honourable men, whose enlightened testimonies, I know, cannot mislead me. Speaking, therefore, no longer in my individual character, but as I ought, and as I am about to do, in that of the high office which I have the honour to bear, I rest on the firm and secure ground which ought to be the foundation of every act and of every sentiment issuing from such offices; I mean, the collected wisdom, knowledge, and discernment, of those who are qualified, by their station and by personal endowments, to aid me with their counsel.

Supported, therefore, by such authority, I am happy to commence my first discourse from this seat, by congratulating the College and the public, on the satisfactory and honorable proofs afforded in the present examination, of the growing advantages derived from this institution, and of the progress continually making towards the accomplishment of its important ends. These gratifying results are evinced, both by the proficiency of the Students in the different branches of learning which they have cultivated, and in the valuable additions which have been made to the general stock of Eastern literature, by the learned labours, as well of able men attached to the College, as of other studious persons who drink at the same spring.

If a comparison were drawn between the present year and the three preceding, the result would be extremely advantageous to the latter period; and would justify, on clear and

and satisfactory grounds, the assertion which I am happy to think myself warranted in making, that the College of Fort-William is advancing in a course of sensible improvement. But as the number of years we should have to review might render the argument somewhat complicated, and as a parallel between the present and the last preceding year will yield the same conclusion, I shall content myself with a few observations on that view of the subject.

The first indication of progress which I have the satisfaction to remark in the present year, compared with the preceding, is, that a greater number of Students have been found sufficiently proficient in the Oriental languages to quit College, and to enter on the duties of the Service. Twenty names have been reported this year competent to the functions of Public business. The number which the examination of the preceding year furnished to the Service was fifteen.

I observe, also, with satisfaction, that the number of Students who have presented themselves for examination in the Persian language, has considerably increased. At the former examination the number was fifteen; it is now twenty-seven.

In the preceding year three Students had attained a sufficient eminence in the knowledge of Persian to be ranked in the First Class.

In the present year that number of eminent Persian Scholars is doubled.

In the former year, five were placed in the Second Class.

In the present, nine have attained the same degree of proficiency; and in the present year the same number are found in the two superior Classes, as occupied three at the former examination.

It is also worthy of remark, as denoting, either improvement in the mode of instruction, or increased application in the Students, but indicating, either way, in effect, a very satisfactory progress in the Institution itself, that a competence in the Collegiate Studies, qualifying the Student for the Public Service, was found to have been obtained this year in a period considerably shorter than appeared to have been the case at the former examination.

Of the fifteen Gentlemen who were qualified to leave College in January 1807, three only had attended College less than two years.

Of the twenty who are this year qualified for the service, ten have attained that proficiency in a shorter period than two years.

Last year the longest period of study was two years and eleven months.

This year the longest period has been two years and five months.

The shortest period at the former examination was one year and three months.

The shortest of this year has been so little as four months, and there is another example of five.

These latter instances indeed of extraordinary and successful application to studies, the difficulties of which have been acknowledged by the most able and the most diligent, should rather be ascribed, no doubt, to the extraordinary efforts and abilities of the individuals to whom I allude, and whom I shall not easily forget to name in their proper place, with the honour that is due to them, than adduced as a fair argument of superiority in the particular period that has happened to produce them, But, in truth, we are entitled on a general comparative average of time, at the two examinations, to claim a sensible progress in the success of this College during the last twelve months.

It is impossible, in this place, not to remark, that the progress of this year, which I have just established, bears a strong testimony to the wisdom of a very material alteration which has been made, since the Examination of 1807, in the rules which formerly

merly prevailed respecting the period of attendance on the College of Fort William prescribed to the Students. The whole of the Junior Civil Servants were formerly attached to the College during a fixed period of three years. The alteration to which I allude was made by Section XII. Regulation III. 1807, which rescinded the former rule, and provides "that "their continuance in College will "henceforward be regulated by *their* "*proficiency*;" and it is added, that "the Patron and Visitor will determine, from the reports of proficiency "made to him after the public Examinations, when the Students may be "permitted to quit the College, as "having completed the prescribed "course of Study."

After the system which now subsists for the Education of the Company's Junior Servants, was adopted; that is to say, when provision was made in England by instituting the College at Hertford, for the more general branches of instruction, and for an elementary and preparatory introduction to Eastern learning, and when the studies to be pursued at the College of Fort William were limited to the languages of Asia, and to the Laws and Regulations of this Presidency, it became unnecessary to detain the young men destined for the public service, in a state of inaction, during a period which, having been fixed in contemplation of a more extended course of study, would not have been too long for the completion of such a plan, but ceased to be requisite for the contracted and supplementary course reserved for this College. The competence of the Student for the business of India, is now the reasonable measure of his confinement to College, and its protraction beyond that point, becomes unprofitable to the public, and, speaking generally, detrimental to the individual.

In these respects, therefore, the alteration was salutary; but it was conducive also to another most desirable end; for, by supplying a powerful inducement to diligence and exertion, it infused into the studies of the College that ardour and activity, which a distant and a fixed period of emancipation must have tended to damp and repress. The two causes appear, accordingly, to have produced their corresponding effects; and the efficiency of the new regulation, in animating the studious efforts of our young Brethren, has been signally manifested on this first occasion, when the test of experience could be applied to it. I think it on that account my duty to declare, that the sense I entertain of its importance will ensure on my part an impartial and inflexible execution of this beneficial rule.

The period of attendance on College, and that of entering on the great theatre of life, will be regulated, therefore, by the proficiency of each individual in the studies prescribed to him. Those whose diligence may have abridged the term of restraint, will not only enjoy sooner the fruit of their labour, but even the sweets of liberty will be enhanced by honour, and they will carry into their new condition, the reputation and distinction which their former merits had obtained.

I refrain from the more ungracious delineation of the opposite consequences, which must accompany the slow entrance of those into the world, who may have permitted a succession of juniors to pass before them, and who will have to endure the uneasy gloom and humiliations which always attend both the consciousness and the display of inferiority. It is enough, in this place, to say, that an early or a late entrance into the service, are the first consequences of meritorious or blameable conduct at College. There are undoubtedly other and more important points depending on the same criterion, but I shall speak of them in another part of my discourse.

I have had the satisfaction to confer degrees

degrees of honour, and other marks of approbation and distinction, on the Gentlemen whom I am about to name :

Mr TYTLER,
Mr COLVIN,
Mr LINDSAY,
Mr ALEXANDER,
Mr SISSON,
Mr MACNABB, and
Mr BARWELL.

The degree of honour is itself an unequivocal testimony of distinguished merit, because the statutes of the College have wisely required such proof of excellence, in those who aspire to it, as diligence and talents united can alone furnish. I am unwilling, however, to pass, unnoticed, the particular claim to distinction which each of these candidates for honour has successfully asserted.

Mr TYTLER stands in the highest class of Hindoostanee and Persian, and his name is at the head of those who have studied the vernacular language of Bengal. To eminence in two languages, and to the first place in another, his industry and capacity have enabled him to add an elementary acquaintance with a fourth ; I mean the Mahratta, a language more immediately connected, indeed, with the service of other Presidencies, but no unprofitable acquisition in some departments of the public service under the government of Bengal.

Mr COLVIN has attained eminence in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, and in the midst of those occupations, has obtained the first place, with the distinction of a Medal, in the study of Arabic.

Mr LINDSAY occupies the first place in the first class of Persian. He is in the highest form of Hindoostanee, and is second only to Mr Colvin in Arabic. To these successful and various studies, he has added the difficult but valuable accomplishment of high proficiency in writing both the Persian and the Nagree characters. I should do injustice to the talents and application of Mr Lindsay, if I did not observe, that the merit of these numerous acquirements is enhanced by the short period in which he has triumphed over so many difficulties. Mr Lindsay entered College in the month of November 1806, and has entitled himself, therefore, to quit it with singular honour in the short space of a year and two months.

Mr ALEXANDER holds the second place, and stands, therefore, amongst the most eminent both in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, having attained that distinction by the assiduous application of little more than one year and six months.

Mr SISSON and Mr MACNAB have furnished other examples of the success, which attends a diligent and vigorous exercise of talents, by rising, in a year and a half, to the first classes of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages.

And Mr BARWELL has the distinction of possessing the first place in Hindoostanee ; the third in the useful language of Bengal, and the first in the Art of Nagree Writing.

I should indulge myself in a wider field of commendation than is warranted by former practice, if I were to recite the names, and it would be no inconsiderable number, of our younger members, who have already given earnest of future eminence, and in this honourable conflict of early talents and virtues, have already seized on stations beyond their standing. But if their claims on public approbation are not yet mature for this anniversary, do not let them imagine they are unobserved. I have a pleasure in declaring, as Patron and Visitor of this important establishment, that I keep even the youngest in my eye, and while we are gathering on this day the ripe fruit of one abundant Summer, I am happy to contemplate the fair blossom, which, on its turn, is to crown the promise of another.

For-

Forbearing, however, as I do, from the premature notice of good conduct, however commendable in itself, in the first stages of academical life, I should feel far short of a duty at once sacred and grateful to me, if, on this day of public testimony to merit, I should withhold from acknowledgement and applause two names, low indeed in the list of your College, but already conspicuous in the roll of its honours.

Mr CHALMER, who entered the College of Fort William but last August, has, in January, been declared to possess a competent proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, with elementary knowledge of Arabic. A progress so rapid and so remarkable, has required, and therefore evinces, a rare union of distinguished qualities. Labour would alone have conducted him to the same goal, but at a slower pace. Genius, unattended by industry, unstimulated by a liberal love of learning, and undirected by a steady sense of duty, might have made less progress, than ever dulness itself.—But abilities and application, vigorously addressed to the discharge of duty, have opened to him the career of life almost in its dawn, and presented to him the early prospect of honour and advantage generally reserved for riper years.

Mr SOTHEBY has, in four months study, merited the following testimonial, which I shall read in the very words with which the learned Council of the College conclude their report of those gentlemen whom they have adjudged to be qualified to leave the College, and enter on the public Service:

"Mr SOTHEBY having attained "high proficiency in the Hindoosta- "nee, and considerable proficiency in "the Persian and Mahratta Langua- "ges, appears to be fully competent "to enter on the public Service; but "as he does not belong to this estab- "lishment, and as the College Coun- "cil understand he does not at pre- "sent wish to leave the College, his "name is not included in the above "report."

Every line of this passage appears to me pregnant with praise of the highest quality.

Mr SOTHEBY, it is observed, "does "not belong to this establishment."

That circumstance is a remarkable feature in Mr Sotheby's case.

The admission of Gentlemen belonging to the establishment of other Presidencies, to the College of Fort William, is not in strictness conformable to the regulations which it has pleased the Honourable Court of Directors to appoint on that subject.—But the literary thirst of Mr Sotheby's eager and inquisitive mind, and the sound, well-regulated, well-directed and ingenuous ambition of his ardent character, were not to be repressed, by a general regulation, merely of convenience, made for ordinary cases, but not inflexible, as it has proved, to the individual claims of bright exceptions. Mr Sotheby, therefore, began by surmounting that obstacle, and was warmly welcomed into the very sanctuary which he violated.—How well he has justified this deviation from law, and redeemed his own offence and ours, by the fruit which it has borne, the College Council has just apprized us.

The report which I have read states, "that Mr Sotheby, having attained "high proficiency in the Hindoosta- "nee, and considerable proficiency in "the Persian and Mahratta langua- "ges, appears to be fully competent "to enter on the public service."

As the attainments thus reported by the College Council were made in the short space of four months, and exceed so far the usual atchievements of industry and capacity as to wear almost an air of fable and prodigy, no higher testimony could be borne to those qualities, and to the signal and remarkable degree in which Mr Sotheby possesses them, than the report which

which I have just read. Government would surely have concurred in the conclusion which follows, " that Mr " S. was fully competent to enter on the public service;" and, in confirmation of that sentiment, it will not be imagined that marks of confidence and favour would have been wanting to endowments so worthy of both.

The report concludes:

" And as the College Council un- " derstand he does not at present wish " to leave the College, his name is " not included in the above Report."

Eminent as the place undoubtedly is in our esteem, to which the studious energy of Mr Sotheby has entitled him, it is, I confess, in the point last alluded to that he stands, in my judgement, most remarkably and most honourably distinguished. We are all acquainted with that impatience for manhood, which is in a manner characteristic of youth. There are two ways of asserting that claim, and gratifying that impatience; one, and I fear, the most general, is to assume in haste the forms, costume, and habits of men; to emulate their expences, without their means; to copy their ridicules, and to anticipate their vices. The other, and less frequent mode of aspiring to and hastening manhood, is to accumulate knowledge; to mature the mind; and to put on the true properties and character of man. He who in his desire to be, and not to seem a man, consents to prolong the restraints, the disqualifications, the privations, the dependence of boyhood or youth, is already the man that others would strive in vain to appear. To Mr Sotheby, the door of restraint was unbarred; the world stood open to his view; and with all the enticements of novelty, of favour and of honours, invited him to the fellowship of men. He has had the manly judgment, and the manly fortitude, to turn his back upon those allurements, and has chosen to merit rather than to possess, the tempting objects which seemed to court his acceptance. He has, indeed, made that choice, which the moral fable of antiquity has taught us, was recommended by Wisdom, and rewarded by Fame and Immortality.

I have dwelt, I confess, somewhat largely, on what appears to me a rare example of early maturity in judgment, talents, and character; because I have thought it, in truth, entitled to a place in the Fasti of your College, and *si quid mea Carmina possunt*, the name of Mr Sotheby shall not be omitted in its tablets.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

DR KENTISH, of Bristol, has formed an establishment where the faculty may order heat or cold in any proportion to be applied to a patient either locally or generally.

The following account of a shock of an earthquake felt at Dunning in Perthshire, on the 18th of January, about two o'clock, A. M. is given by Mr Peter Martin, surgeon of that place. He was returning home, at the time, on horseback, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a seemingly subterraneous noise; and his horse immediately stopping, he perceived that the sound proceeded from the north-west. After it had continued for half a minute, it became louder and louder, and apparently nearer, when, suddenly, the earth heaved perpendicularly, and with a tremulous, waving motion, seemed to roll or move in a south-east direction. The noise was greater during the shock than before it, and for some seconds after it was so loud, that it made the circumjacent mountains re-echo with the sound; after which, in the course of about half a minute it gradually died away. At this time, the at-

atmosphere was calm, dense, and cloudy, and for some hours before and after there was not the least motion in the air. Fahrenheit's thermometer, when examined about half an hour after the shock, indicated a temperature of 15 degrees below the freezing point of water. The preceding day was calm and cloudy, thermometer at 8 A. M. 14°. at 8 P. M. 13°. The morning of the 18th was calm and cloudy, but the day broke up to sun-shine; thermometer at 8 A. M. 19°. at 8 P. M. 16°. If this shock had been succeeded by another equally violent, it must have damaged the houses; but we have not heard that it occasioned any injury.

Mr James Scott, of Dublin, states, that he has found, by repeated experiments, that platina possesses, on account of its imperceptible expansion, a great superiority over other materials for making the pendulum-spring of watches; but that arsenic must not be employed in consolidating it, as it would then be liable to expansion.—When properly drawn, it possesses self-sufficient elasticity for any extent of vibration; it coils extremely well, and if placed when coiled on the surface of a flat piece of metal, making one end of the spring fast, and marking exactly the other extremity, not the slightest expansion is visible when heat is applied. Mr Scott further remarks, that he has for a considerable time made use of platina for compensation curbs, and considers it as very superior to steel for every instrument of that kind.

To some enquiries respecting the smallest number of Galvanic combinations, and the smallest surface of plates that is sufficient to decompose the fixed alkalis; and also, the best solution for charging a battery so as to produce the greatest power, Professor Davy has given the following answer:—"In my early experiments upon potassium, I often procured it by means of a battery of one thousand pairs of plates of copper and zinc of six inches square, charged with a solution of concentrated nitrous acid in about forty parts of water. This is the lowest power that I employed; but as some of the plates had been much corroded by former processes, I should conceive that a combination of eighty would be sufficient, provided the whole arrangement was perfect: The decomposition of the alkaline earths and ammonia, by amalgamation or combination of their bases may be accomplished by a much weaker combination, fifty plates of six or four inches square being adequate to produce sensible results. The potassium which I have used in various analytical enquiries lately carried on, has been all procured by chemical means, without the application of electricity. Potash may be decomposed by different processes, some of which are described in a paper which I am now reading before the Royal Society, but the best method is that which we owe to the ingenious researches of Messrs Gay Lussac, and Thenard, and which is the first of this kind, by mere chemical attraction, made known. When melted potash is slowly brought into contact with iron turnings or filings, heated to whiteness, hydrogen gas is evolved, holding potassium in solution: and if one part of the iron tube or gun-barrel in which the experiment is made, be preserved cool, the metal is deposited in this part, being precipitated from the hydrogen gas by cooling. The potash is never procured quite so pure in this way as by electricity; but it is fit for analytical purposes, and I have obtained it with so little alloy, as to possess a specific gravity considerably below 8, water being 10. I have now by me a compact mass produced in an operation, which weighs nearly 100 grains."

Mr John Russel has invented a Barometer on a new and improved construction, by which the rise and fall of the Mercury can be ascertained to the

the thousandth part of an inch. The Dial is ten inches in diameter, and presents two Indexes; the one of the common range, the other pointing out the thousands of an inch. It contains, besides, two Registers, (moveable from the outside, without the necessity of opening the machine;) an accurate Thermometer, with the Scales of the Royal Society, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur, attached. This instrument is not apt to go out of repair, it does not require oil on the pivots, which, in time, clogs every instrument, and is perfectly secured against dust.

An ingenious method of affixing letters on the fronts of shops, in place of painting, has lately been introduced in this city by Mr John Ruthven. We understand it is applicable for Names and Numbers on doors; the letters being of burnished brass, are rendered more distinct than the plates at present in use. It is also well adapted for inscriptions on monuments; the letters, being of cast tin, or lead, are not subject to that decay, which, in the usual way of cutting out on stone, they are liable to.

Scottish Review.

Reliques of Robert Burns; consisting chiefly of Original Letters, Poems, and Critical Observations on Scottish Songs. Collected and published by R. H. Cromek. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THERE are few works, of which the title and nature could excite such an universal interest through out Scotland, as the present. In this country, Burns has long been the object of every thing short of idolatry. His poetry, with all its excellencies, is peculiarly and completely Scottish. His humour, his tenderness, his enthusiasm, possess all a certain character which makes them exclusively our own. His poetry addresses itself to persons of every description, from the highest to the lowest; it is sung alike in the palace and in the cottage; and combines every charm of the highest refinement, and most homely familiarity. It formed the era also of the awaking of the Scottish muse from a long slumber. Poets, indeed, had appeared, and of the first excellence; but they had formed themselves altogether on the English model, and had shunned, with the utmost care, every national peculiarity. The poetry of Burns gave a permanence to our expiring language and manners; it raised them, with our southern neighbours, from objects of contempt, to be objects of interest and admiration.

Under these circumstances, to arrange and publish the posthumous works of Burns, becomes a task of peculiar delicacy. The public is curious and anxious to see every thing which is worthy of himself; but he wrote many careless and unguarded pieces, which a regard to his fame would now consign to oblivion.

Mr Cromek has, in a very modest and interesting preface, explained the steps by which he was led to undertake and accomplish this collection.—He appears, indeed, to have employed uncommon pains in doing so; and, making a round through the acquaintances of Burns, in different quarters of the country, had access to materials which had escaped Dr Currie. Upon the whole, however, such had been the industry of that gentleman, that much was not left to be gleaned.—This volume, therefore, will not make any great addition to the gratification which the admirers of Burns derive from the whole collection. Still, however, it makes some addition; and though a good deal might have been retrenched without detracting from its value, yet, we have reason to believe, that a great and laudable forbearance has been practised, in not inserting pieces, which, though they might have been read with avidity, would have been

been injurious to the fame of the author.

The first part of the volume consists of a number of letters which Mr Cromek has collected, in addition to those published by Dr Currie. We have read them with considerable pleasure. Most of them contain something worth preservation; some stroke of genius, some trait of character, or some allusion to incidents of his life. There was, in fact, less delicacy in publishing the letters of Burns, than of most other persons, since they were rarely unpremeditated effusions. He bestowed peculiar pains upon them, and studied to make them a display of his powers. We understand he even kept copies of most of them.—Dr Robertson is said to have observed, that Burns's prose appeared to him more wonderful than his poetry. It certainly contains bursts of enthusiasm, and strokes of humour, not surpassed by any of his poetical compositions. The wonder, however, will in a great measure cease, when we consider that it differs little from poetry without the restraint of numbers.—It does not aim at that correct and finished character which forms the perfection of prose writing, and which requires less genius indeed, but more discipline, than the attainment of poetical excellence. Even with this allowance, there appear marks of labour in most of his letters, still more than of his poems. This labour, however, was applied, not, as usual, to correct and restrain the exuberance of genius, but rather to inflame and encrease it. He seems to have been led, not merely by the warmth of natural disposition, but by a certain idea of excellence which he had formed, to go to the extreme of every passion and of every sentiment; an error in taste as well as in morals; which, though it may have rendered some passages still more glowing, has thrown over the whole a certain tumid monotony, which makes the general effect less pleasing.

Some of the early letters are interesting, as shewing the manner in which he was affected by his first honours. We copy the following incident:

I went to a Mason-lodge yesternight, where the most Worshipful-Grand Master Charters, and all the Grand-Lodge of Scotland visited. The meeting was numerous and elegant; all the different Lodges about town were present, in all their pomp. The Grand Master, who presided with great solemnity and honour to himself as a gentleman and Mason, among other general toasts gave "Caledonia, and Caledonia's Bard, Brother B——," which rung through the whole assembly with multiplied honours and repeated acclamations. As I had no idea such a thing would happen, I was downright thunder-struck, and trembling in every nerve made the best return in my power. Just as I had finished, some of the grand officers said, so loud that I could hear, with a most comforting accent, "Very well indeed!" which set me something to rights again.

P. 16.

The following does not seem to have been written in the best humour; but it gives a curious view of character:

I never, my friend, thought mankind very capable of any thing generous; but the stateliness of the Patricians in Edinburgh, and the servility of my plebeian brethren, (who perhaps formerly eyed me askance,) since I returned home, have nearly put me out of conceit altogether with my species. I have bought a pocket Milton, which I carry perpetually about with me, in order to study the sentiments—the dauntless magnanimity; the intrepid, unyielding independence, the desperate daring, and noble defiance of hardship, in that great personage, Satan. 'Tis true, I have just now a little cash; but I am afraid the star that hitherto has shed its malignant, purpose-blasting rays, full in my zenith; that noxious planet, so baneful in its influences to the rhyming tribe, I much dread it is not yet beneath my horizon.—Misfortune dodges the path of human life; the poetic mind finds itself miserably deranged in, and unfit for the walks of business; add to all, that,

that, thoughtless follies and hare-brained whims, like so many *ignes fatui*, eternally diverging from the right line of sober discretion, sparkle with step-bewitching blaze in the idly-gazing eyes of the poor heedless Bard, till, pop, "he falls like Lucifer, never to hope again." God grant this may be an unreal picture with respect to me! but should it not, I have very little dependance on mankind. p. 31.

The following character of his Jean, will doubtless interest and amuse our readers:

Shortly after my last return to Ayrshire, I married "my Jean." This was not in consequence of the attachment of romance perhaps; but I had a long and much-loved fellow creature's happiness or misery in my determination, and I durst not trifle with so important a deposit. Nor have I any cause to repent it. If I have not got polite tattle, modish manners, and fashionable dress, I am not sickened and disgusted with the multiform curse of boarding-school affectation; and I have got the handsomest figure, the sweetest temper, the soundest constitution, and the kindest heart in the county. Mrs Burns believes as firmly as her creed, that I am *le plus bel esprit, et le plus honnete homme* in the universe; although she scarcely ever in her life, except the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and the Psalms of David in metre, spent five minutes together on either prose or verse.—I must except also from this last, a certain late publication of Scots poems, which she has perused very devoutly; and all the ballads in the country, as she has (O the partial lover! you will cry) the finest "wood-note wild" I ever heard.— p. 74.

His observations on first becoming an officer of Excise, display a vein of good sense, of which Burns, when he chose, was completely master.

I know not how the word Exciseman, or still more opprobrious, Gauger, will sound in your ears. I too have seen the day when my auditory nerves would have felt very delicately on this subject; but a wife and children are things which have a wonderful power in blunting these kind of sensations. Fifty pounds a year for life, and a provision for widows and orphans, you will allow, is no bad settlement for a *poet*. For the ignominy of the profession, I have the encouragement which I once heard a recruiting serjeant give to a numerous, if not a respectable audience, in the Streets of Kilmarnock,—"Gentlemen, for your further and better encouragement, I can assure you that our regiment is the most blackguard corps under the crown, and consequently with us an honest fellow has the surest chance for preferment."

You need not doubt that I find several very unpleasant and disagreeable circumstances in my business; but I am tired with and disgusted at the language of complaint against the evils of life. Human existence, in the most favourable situations, does not abound with pleasures, and has its inconveniences and ills: capricious foolish man mistakes these inconveniences and ills as if they were the peculiar property of his particular situation; and hence that eternal fickleness, that love of change, which has ruined, and daily does ruin many a fine fellow, as well as many a blockhead; and is almost, without exception, a constant source of disappointment and misery. p. 99.

A letter to Mr Graham, by whom he was most generously patronized and protected, seems to merit quotation.

I have been surprised, confounded, and distracted, by Mr. Mitchel, the collector, telling me that he has received an order from your Board to enquire into my political conduct, and blaming me as a person disaffected to Government. Sir, you are a husband—and a father.—You know what you would feel, to see the much-loved wife of your bosom, and your helpless, prattling little ones, turned adrift into the world, degraded and disgraced from a situation in which they had been respectable and respected, and left almost without the necessary support of a miserable existence. Alas, Sir! must I think that such, soon, will be my lot! and from the d-mned, dark insinuations of hellish groundless envy too! I believe, Sir, I may aver it, and in the sight of Omniscience, that I would not tell a deliberate

berate falsehood, no, not though even worse horrors, if worse can be, than those I have mentioned, hung over my head: and I say, that the allegation, whatever villain has made it, is a lie! To the British Constitution, on revolution principles, next after my God, I am most devoutly attached! You, Sir, have been much and generously my friend.—Heaven knows how warmly I have felt the obligation, and how gratefully I have thanked you.—Fortune, Sir, has made you powerful, and me impotent; has given you patronage, and me dependance.—I would not, for my single self, call on your humanity: were such my insular, unconnected situation, I would despise the tear that now swells in my eye—I could brave misfortune, I could face ruin; for at the worst, "Death's thousand doors stand open;" but, good God! the tender concerns that I have mentioned, the claims and ties that I see at this moment, and feel around me, how they unnerve courage, and wither Resolution! To your patronage, as a man of some genius, you have allowed me a claim; and your esteem, as an honest man, I know is my due: To these, Sir, permit me to appeal; by these may I adjure you to save me from that misery which threatens to overwhelm me, and which, with my latest breath I will say it, I have not deserved. p. 130.

The following short passage from a letter to Lord Buchan, appears to us strongly expressive of that proud patriotism, which formed a strong feature in his character:

Independent of my enthusiasm as a Scotsman, I have rarely met with any thing in history which interests my feelings as a man, equal with the story of Bannockburn. On the one hand, a cruel but able usurper, leading on the finest army in Europe to extinguish the last spark of freedom among a greatly-daring, and greatly-injured people: on the other hand, the desperate relics of a gallant nation, devoting themselves to rescue their bleeding country, or perish with her. p. 152.

The observations on Scottish Songs contain a good deal of curious matter, though they do not quite come up to what we should have expected on such a subject from Burns. The following remark is curious:

By the bye, it is singular enough that the Scottish Muses were all jacobites.—I have paid more attention to every description of Scots songs than perhaps any body living has done, and I do not recollect one single stanza, or even the title of the most trifling Scots air, which has the least panegyrical reference to the families of Nassau or Brunswick; while there are hundreds satirizing them.—This may be thought no panegyric on the Scots Poets, but I mean it as such. For myself, I would always take it as a compliment to have it said, that my heart ran before my head.—and surely the gallant though unfortunate house of Stewart, the kings of our fathers for so many heroic ages, is a theme * * * * * * * * * p. 201.

On the subject of May Eve, or Kate of Aberdeen, he says,

Kate of Aberdeen is, I believe, the work of poor Cunningham the player; of whom the following anecdote, tho' told before, deserves a recital. A fat dignitary of the church coming past Cunningham one *Sunday*, as the poor poet was busy plying a fishing-road in some stream near Durham, his native country*, his reverence reprimanded Cunningham very severely for such an occupation on such a day. The poor poet, with that inoffensive gentleness of manners which was his peculiar characteristic, replied, that he hoped God and his reverence would forgive his seeming profanity of that sacred day, "*as he had no dinner to eat, but what lay at the bottom of that pool!*" This, Mr Woods, the player, who knew Cunningham well, and esteemed him much, assured me was true. p. 212.

The beautiful song, called "Mary's Dream," was, he informs us, composed by a Mr Alexander Lowe, who afterwards went to North America.

Of *Tranent Muir*, he tells the following anecdote:

"Tranent Muir," was composed by a Mr Skirvan, a very worthy respectable

* Cunningham was a native of Ireland.—See Dr Anderson's Life of Cunningham, British Poets, vol. x.

table farmer, near Haddington. I have heard the anecdote often, that Lieut. Smith, whom he mentions in the ninth stanza *, came to Haddington after the publication of the song, and sent a challenge to Skirvan to meet him at Haddington, and answer for the unworthy manner in which he had noticed him in his song.—"Gang awa back," said the honest farmer, "and tell Mr Smith, that I hae na leisure to come to Haddington; but tell him to come here; and I'll tak a look o' him, and if I think I'm fit to fecht him, I'll fecht him; and if no—I'll do as he did—*I'll rin awa.*" P. 232.

There are several letters from William Burns, a brother of the poet, who died; a good simple young man, without the least spark of genius. Burns, who was his elder brother, appears to have been very kind to him, and to have given him abundance of good advice.

Of all parts of the volume, the poetry, we think, is that which would best have admitted of retrenchment. This is little which does not fall below the general standard of Burns's poetry. Several of the songs, however, form an exception. The following, in particular, may be numbered among his best pieces.

Ae fond kiss, and then we sever;
Ae fareweel, alas, for ever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee,
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.
Who shall say that fortune grieves him
While the star of hope she leaves him?
Me, nae chearfu' twinkle lights me;
Dark despair around benights me.

I'll ne'er blame my partial fancy,
Naething could resist my Nancy;
But to see her, was to love her;
Love but her, and love for ever.
Had we never lov'd sae kindly,
Had we never lov'd sae blindly,
Never met—or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted.

Fare thee weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee weel, thou best and dearest!
Thine be ilka joy and treasure,
Peace, enjoyment, love, and pleasure!
Ae fond kiss, and then we sever;
Ae fareweel, alas, for ever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee,
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.
P. 428.

"M'Pherson's Farewell" also, most powerfully expresses that desperate daring, and defiance of mankind, which we may naturally suppose in him, who lives in the habitual violation of the laws of society.

Farewell, ye dungeons dark and strong,
The wretch's destinie!
M'Pherson's time will not be long,
On yonder gallows tree.

Sae rantingly, sae wantonly,
Sae dauntingly gaed he;
He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the gallows tree.

Oh, what is death but parting breath?—
On mony a bloody plain
I've dar'd his face, and in this place
I scorn him yet again!
Sae rantingly, &c.

Untie these bands from off my hands,
And bring to me my sword;
And there's no a man in all Scotland,
But I'll brave him at a word.
Sae rantingly, &c.

I've liv'd a life of sturt and strife;
I die by treacherie:
It burns my heart I must depart,
And not avenged be.
Sae rantingly, &c.

Now farewell light, thou sunshine bright,
And all beneath the sky!
May coward shame distain his name,
The wretch that dares not die!
Sae rantingly, &c.
P. 439.

There are several also interspersed in his Observations on Scottish Song, where he has often engrafted his own com-

* "And Major Bowle, that worthy soul,
Was brought down to the ground, man;
His horse being shot, it was his lot
For to get mony a wound, man:
Lieutenant Smith, of Irish birth,
Frae whom he call'd for aid, man,
Being full of dread, lap o'er his head,
And wadna be gainsaid, man!"

composition on that of the former writer.

Besides the preface, Mr Cromek has added a considerable number of judicious notes, either to illustrate the history of the different pieces, or to explain uncommon expressions that occur in them. He shews, every where, the most enthusiastic attachment to his anthor, and seems to have omitted nothing to render the collection as interesting as his materials admitted of.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THOMÆ SIMSONI, medicinæ Professoris Candossensis, in Academia Andreana, apud Scotos, de re medica, Dissertationes quatuor. In usum medicinæ et humanitatis studiosorum iterum excudi curabat, Andreas Duncan, senior, M.D. & P. Principis Scotiæ Medicus Primarius, 8vo.

Opinion delivered by Dr Duncan, senior, in the College of Physicians, on the 13th of September 1808, upon a charge against Dr Gregory, 4to. 2s. 6d.

A Complete System of Geography Ancient and Modern. By James Playfair, D.D. Principal of the United College of St Andrews, Vol. II. 4to. *2l.* 2s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

WE are happy to understand that a new edition of the works of Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, the translator of Virgil, and one of the most distinguished names in the early literature of this country, is now in forwardness. The gentleman by whom it has been undertaken will be happy to receive any communication respecting Douglas himself, or any MS. or printed edition of his works. These may be addressed to Messrs. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Constable, Hunter, Park & Hunter, 10, Ludgate Street; or Mr Triphook, St James's Street, London.

A member of the Wernerian Natural History Society has in the press, a Translation of Von Buch's Mineralogical Description of the environs of Landeck in Silesia.

Mr Henry Weber will speedily publish, in three volumes crown 8vo, Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, copied from Ancient Manuscripts, and illustrated by an Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary. The present publication is intended to comprehend the most valuable of those Romances, which have not yet been submitted to the public. *The Life of Alexander*, attributed by Warton to Adam Davie, and strongly recommended by him for publication, will form the first article; and will be followed by *Richard Cœur de Lion*, which, besides its very considerable poetical merit, must excite a strong national interest; and by others, selected either for the beauty of the narrative, or some circumstances rendering them curious; among which a few Comic Romances will be found. To the introduction, the Editor, at the request of several gentlemen who take an interest in the publication, has subjoined a summary account of the German early Poetry and Romance; a subject of high interest, but as yet entirely unknown to this nation, and but little cultivated on the Continent. If the present publication should meet with the encouragement, which the importance of this species of composition in the history of English Poetry deserves, a continuation, comprising those excluded from this selection, on account of its limited extent, will be published.

Mr Alex. Murray, F.A.S. E. and Secretary for foreign Correspondence, has in the press Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the Greek and Teutonic languages. The immediate object

object of this work is, to illustrate the early state and connexion of these languages, on accurate and *philosophical* principles. The light which is thus thrown on the structure of the Greek tongue, gives a new and interesting form to the whole of classic philology; exhibits an extensive view of the process by which the mind invents and improves articulate speech; and leads to a development of the origin of the most ancient European nations. The notices ascertained in the course of investigation depend, not on conjecture, but on a camparison of almost every European language with those to which it is respectively allied. In the train of inquiry pursued in the researches above mentioned, particular regard has been paid to the Oriental tongues; those having been examined which bear no affinity to the Teutonic, as well as those which appear to be related to it. For a plan and outline of the whole work, reference may be made to page 505 of an "Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce of Kinnaird, Esq. Author of Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile, in the years 1768—1773," published last year (1808.) It will form one volume 4to.

Mr Walter Nicol, Designer of Gardens, &c. and author of the Forcing Fruit and Kitchen Gardener, the Practical Planter, &c. will speedily publish, in one volume 8vo. The Citizen's Garden Directory, or Monthly Index of Work to be done in Town and Villa Gardens, Parterres, &c.; with Hints on the Treatment of Plants and Flowers kept in the Green-Room, the Lobby, and the Drawing Room. It will contain also hints on the formation of town and villa gardens, the improvement of their soils, &c. and will exhibit the newest modes of cultivating kitchen vegetables, sallads, herbs, fruits, flowers, and shrubs, so as to form a complete assistant to those Ladies and Gentlemen who direct the management of their own gardens, parterres, &c.

A pamphlet is about to be published, entitled, "Objections to the present form and state of the Small-debt Court for the County of Edinburgh, together with some reflections, general as well as particular." The subject of this pamphlet, as the writer observes, is one of undoubted interest to every inhabitant of the city or county of Edinburgh.

We understand that the Rev. G. J. Hamilton is preparing for publication, "Essays on some of the most interesting subjects relating to Agriculture, to rural and political economy, under the patronage of the Honourable the Board of Agriculture.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

A NEW edition is in the press, and will speedily be published, of the Works of the Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper; including the best Translations of the Classics. It will form twenty-two volumes, royal octavo, printed in two columns, and will, in every respect, constitute one of the handsomest library books that has appeared for several years.

The works of the late Mr Barry, the painter, will speedily be published in two large 4to volumes. They will contain letters from Italy, with an account of the principal works of art in that country; letters to and from Edmund Burke, with other interesting pieces.

Mr Bewick, of Newcastle, so deservedly celebrated for his skill in engraving in wood, has, for a considerable time, been engaged on a System of Economical or Useful Botany, which will include about 450 plants, the most useful in the Materia Medica, in Diet and Manufactures. The text has been prepared by Dr Thornton, and will contain a body of valuable information relative to the History and Uses of the several Plants. There will be two editions, one on royal paper, of which only a small number has been printed; and the other on demy, neither of them inferior in beauty to Mr Bewick's former productions.

Mr

Mr Rose has announced some Observations on the Historical Fragment of Mr Fox, and an Original Narrative of the Duke of Argyle's Insurrection in 1685.

Mr Rylance is composing a romance, to be entitled, Francesco, or the Fool of Genius, founded on the extraordinary life of Mazzuoli, celebrated as a painter, by the name of Parmegiano.

Mr Park's edition of Warton's History of English Poetry, is in a state of great forwardness. The editor's plan is not only to revise both text and notes, and free the extracts from the charge of inaccuracy to which they have hitherto been subjected, but also to supply a Continuation in furtherance of Mr Warton's plan. The very copious Annotations on Warton's History by the late learned antiquary, the Rev. George Ashby, together with various Manuscript Observations left by that acute critic Mr Ritson, are in the hands of the present editor; and so far as the purposes of correction and illustration can be served, will be appended to the notes of Mr Warton.

A new edition of Lardner's Works is in considerable forwardness, and is to appear in monthly parts. The first part will make its appearance on the first of March, and the others in succession, on the first day of every month, or earlier, at the option of subscribers. It is calculated that the whole works will be comprised in about thirty-two parts, and that this will be the cheapest edition of the Works of Lardner ever published.

The first volume of a new Analysis of Chronology by Dr Hales, is expected to appear this month. The work will form three quarto volumes.

Poetry.

LINES,

On General Moore.

WHY heaves Britannia's bosom high?
Why o'er her cheek the grateful tear
Bursts from her anguish-speaking eye,
While gazing on yon coming bier?

'Tis thine, illustrious Moore, 'tis thine;
For thee her tortur'd bosom bleeds,
For thee she weaves the wreath divine,
A tribute to thy glorious deeds.

Yet, what avails the burst of wo,
The empty honours of a name;
In death the gallant Chief lies low,
Heedless, alike, of grief and fame.

But nature's voice resistless cries,
Resistless flows the gushing tear;
The wreaths of fame unbidden rise,
To deck a tomb for ever dear.

His country's hope, his country's pride,
He scorn'd the Tyrant's rage to fear;
With glory crown'd, he bravely died,
And conquering clos'd his bright career.

When nameless years have roll'd away,
Some Briton on Corunna's shore,
While swells his glowing breast, shall say,
'In Freedom's cause here died the gallant Moore.'

B.

LINES,

Written on hearing that the Inhabitants of Glasgow *intended to erect a Monument to* Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, *who was born in that City.*

BLEST be the Chief who for his country dies,
And rests unshrouded in a soldier's grave;
A grateful nation points where honour lies,
And consecrates the ashes of the brave.

Ye kindred sons of silver-flowing Clyde,
Pursue your just and generous design;
Moore was your ancient City's boast and pride;
Glory demands, and ye devote the shrine.

Peace to his Shade!—In early youth belov'd,
The splendour of his riper years admir'd,
His skill and valour by his King approv'd,
And every soldier by his deeds inspir'd.

Victorious! Yet the Gallant Victor fell,
His memory to his country ever dear,
Marble or bronze shall of his triumph tell,
While Friendship bathes the trophy with a tear.

Columns may rise, the arch sublimely bend,
To grace and dignify the warrior's name;
But the fond heart, which sighs and sorrows rend,
Deplores the fatal sacrifice to Fame.

A

A DIRGE
ON THE HERO WHO FELL AT CORUNNA.

INTREPID, firm, and void of fear,
When may a soldier shed a tear?
When may he, drown'd in anguish wild,
Go sorrowing like an orphan child?
What sight to him shall grief impart?
What sight alone subdue a heart
Which mortal peril dares defy?
'Tis this—to see a Hero die!

Like him who fell on Abram's height,
A champion of Britannia's Right;
Like him who sleeps in Malta's Isle,
The Veteran of the Plains of Nile;
Like him the foremost Son of War,
Who shook all France at Trafalgar;
Like these—on Spain's Atlantic shore,
In victory died the HERO MOORE!

LINES,
ON WALLACE; *or the* VALE *of* ELLERSLIE.

THIS rising bard sweeps sweetly o'er the string,
While the heroic Wallace is the theme;
The memory of the days of old he brings,
And in a raptur'd song, t' immortal fame,
Of our great forefather consigns the name.
From heav'n's high height, spirit of Wallace, smile,
When from the mountains of thy native vale,
Thou hear'st these strains, and musing, think'st the while,
Of deeds of other days; and in the gale,
The song's resounding sound does echoing sail.
Spirit of Wallace! smile, and bless this song,
This soul-enchanting song, these tuneful rhymes:
Safe on time's tide may they be borne along,
And ever grateful live to distant times;
And may the bard, the steep hill as he climbs
That leads to fame, still strike the daring lyre
To Wallace name; and thou, O heavenly muse,
With thoughts and words sublime the bard inspire!
Lo! as the noble subject he pursues,
His efforts Caledonia grateful views;
Lo! with a bright'ning glory now he shines,
Fame with a circling laurel now his head entwines.

ODE,
FOR THE NEW YEAR 1809.
By H. J. Pye, Esq. P. L.

FULL-orb'd in equinoctial skies,
When the pale moon malignant rides,
And bids the howling tempest rise,
And swells the ocean's briny tides,
Dreadful, against the sounding shore,
The winds and waves tumultuous roar,
The torrent-braving mound in vain
The stormy inroad would restrain,
The surges, with resistless sway,
Force o'er the labour'd mole their way,
Scorn every weak resource of human toil,
O'erwhelm'd the peopl'd town, and waste the cultur'd soil.

But when, by native fences barr'd
From billowy rage, the happier land,
And rocky cliffs for ever stand
To the wide-water'd coast a guard,
Such as on Vecta's southern steep
Look down defiance on the raging deep,
Such as on Dover's breezy down,
On Gallia's hostile borders frown,
Tho' billows urging billows roar,
And idly beat against the shore,
While from the heights sublime the swain
Mocks the vain efforts of the foaming main,
Till nature bids the delug'd surge subside,
Hush'd is the tempest's voice, and refluent rolls the tide.

So o'er Europa's ravaged plain
We saw the torrent wild of war
Resistless spread its iron reign,
And scatter ruin wide and far;
The embattled wall, the warlike band,
Vainly the Tyrant's course withstand;
Before the impious sons of Gaul
The legions fly, the bulwarks fall;
Yet Britain's floating castles sweep
Invasion from her subject deep,
Yet by her rocks secure from harm,
Securer by her patriot arm,
Iberia turns the battle's tide,
Resists the injurious Tyrant's pride,
While, freely floating in the ambient sky,
Sacred to Freedom's cause, their mingled ensigns fly.

EPITAPHS.
To the Editor.

SIR,

EPITAPHS are innumerable. Many are not worth preserving, some are curious, a few are excellent. The following may be amusing to some of your readers.—Their insertion will oblige your most humble servant, GLOTIANUS.

1. *On* BURBIDGE *a Tragedian.*

Exit Burbidge.

2. *On* PIRON, *by himself.*

Ci git Piron, qui ne fut rien,
Pas meme Académicien.

3. *On* WILLIAM WRAY.

Here lyeth, wrapt in clay,
The body of William Wray.
I have no more to say.

On

4. *On* JOHN WHITE, *Esq.* M. P. 1640.

Here lies a *John*, a burning, shining light,
Whose *Name*, Life, Actions, all alike were WHITE.

5. BEN JOHNSON'S *on his eldest son, an infant.*

Rest in soft peace; and (asked) say, Here doth lie
Ben Johnson his best piece of Poetrie.

6.

Vixi, peccavi, penitui, Naturae cessi.

7. *On* Q. ELIZABETH.

Juno potens sceptris, et mentis acumine Pallas,
Et roseo Veneris fulget in ore decor;
Adfuit Elizabeth—Juno perculsa refugit,
Obstupuit Pallas, erubuitque Venus.

8. *On* WICKLIFF, *by a Monk.*

The Devil's instrument, Church's enemy, People's confusion, Heretick's idol, Hypocrite's mirror: Schisme's broacher, Hatred's sower, Lies' forger, Flattery's sink; who at his death despaired like Cain, and stricken by the horrible judgement of God, breathed forth his wicked soul to the dark mansions of the black Devil.

9. *On* STEPHEN *the Fiddler.*

Stephen and time are now both even;
Stephen beat time, now time's beat Stephen.

To be continued.

EUPHEMIA.

IF, in the polish'd verse, I rightly trace,
Stamp of that mind, so like her beauteous face,
Great counterpart! on which I lov'd to dwell,
And dwelling fondly ever lov'd so well,
Euphemia's it surely stands confest,
Euphemia dearest to my faithful breast,
O! could that form in living beauty rise,
Real, as oft it met my longing eyes,
When dubious, taught to snatch a transient gleam,
Of joy and hope—a visionary dream.
Or could that voice, no fancied bliss, impart
The soothing balm of comfort to my heart.
Invoke as oft a paradise to view
As fond imagination will renew,
I'd own the recollection's bounteous pow'r,
Bid mem'ry wake to bless the frequent hour,
And, as I sought to recompense the past,
Lament that envious days decline so fast,
Then would I think my verse, tho' dear it prove,
A faithless transcript of my ardent love,
That form, which like the morning sun appears
Diffusing pleasure as the plant it chears;
That voice, than which no melody afar,
Borne on the silence of the twilight star,
And, by the gently wafting gale along,
With softer murmur yields his even song,
Words, sweet as nectar, from her lips would flow,
To chide misfortune and relieve my woe,
Whilst all the bliss a mariner can feel,
As from the friendly shore the zephyrs steal,
Anxious to quaff Arabia's spicy gale,
And all the fragrance of the breeze inhale,
Such praise the envied object of her view
Ecstatic gave, and such delight he knew.

How sweet a trivial semblance to descry,
How passing sweet, to mark with tearful eye
A few lov'd lineaments of those we prize,
As fancy veils them with their native dies,
But oh! what voice can bold conception find,
To speak the transport of the blessed mind,
As, o'er the thought a charmer lov'd before
Affection bending, learns to love it more,
To mark the line that swells to be perus'd,
To kiss the words on which Euphemia mus'd;
Nay, to hold converse with a kindred soul,
For me the sweet responsive numbers roll,
For me the devious accent flows along
In all the breathing eloquence of song.
Can fancy trace no echoing virtue here,
To taste congenial, to affection dear?
No beauteous unison that gently flows,
To mark the soft vibration as it rose?
Yes—mutual truth, and mutual candor shine;
And kindred thought pervades each tender line,
Glows in the breathing word that knows no guile,
Pure as the language of the dimpled smile,
True, as in unison it once could flow,
In all the warmth of nature's kindling glow,
Fancy shall point me to a better part,
And wake to ecstacy the tender heart,
As, on the wings of love it seems to soar,
To some blest region unattain'd before,
Where the soft musings of Euphemia's voice
Seem to reprove my mercenary choice,
And bid me clasp the joys of life's increase,
When all is wisdom, harmony, and peace,
In those romantic groves, prefer to trace,
The silent wonders of the flow'ry race,
Seek in the shade the blest relief it bears,
And leave the world, its folly and its cares,
She seems to whisper, as my vows arise,
And hope shall waft their incense to the skies.

J. A.

London, 1808.

LORD

LORD RUTHVEN:

A BALLAD.

TO RUTHVEN's gates, whose friendly blaze,
Was gleamin' thro' the storm,
Wild wandrin' 'mid night's dreary maze,
Aproach'd a maid forlorn.—

" O sair sair drives the bitter blast,
And loud loud howls the win',
Dark is the night, and rough the way,
Lord Ruthven, let me in?"

" Who knocks sae loud at my castle gate?
Who knocks sae late at e'en?
Go, stranger, go,—nor langer wait,
For here ye'll not get in."—

" And does my Lord forget that voice
He ought sae well to know;
Does he forget his daughter's voice,
Nor will he hear her woe!"

" My Rosa, once!—my Rose no more!
My pride!—but now my shame!
O go and seek some stranger's door,
For pity I have nane."

" If there's none in the father's breast,
Yet still thou art a man:
O louder howls the northern blast,
O louder cries my son."—

" In yonder vault thy mother lies,
Low mould'rin' in the clay;
I'll reach to thee the death-house key,
And well thou knowest the way!

" Beneath the cloud of night I'll lye;
My Lord, thy will be done;
I'll seek death's cold abode this night,
But save, O save my son!"

Glasgow. *R. G.*

SONG.

I'll prie yere bonnie mou' lassie.

COME gie's a kiss my bonnie lass,
And lean upon my bosom O,
Or wi' yere sweet lip prie the glass—
'Twill taste like roses blossom O.
Though seated 'mang an unco hive
O' blythsome chiels for drinkin' O,
Wha wi' the cap and noggie strive
To drown their cares and thinkin' O.

CHORUS.

I'll prie yere bonnie mou' lassie,
Weel ye wi' a warmin' kiss,
For nane but you, my true lassie
Can bestow sic charmin' bless
This a' my dower, a heart fou' leal,
A random gift at rhymin' O;
A mind that's made to think an' feel,
Nor at my lot repinin' O,
A loving wish to mak' you mine,
A saul which loves you dearly O,
Sae ye may mak' my lairdships thine,
I've tauld them a' sincerely O.
I'll prie yere bonnie mou' lassie.

Sae sang I to my bonnie maid,
And pried her lovely lippie O,
Her rosy cheek to mine I laid
And took the tither sippie O.
While wooster Jock, wi' gloomie glowr,
Bang't up the mutchkin pingle O;
And when I kiss'd his trysted flow'r
He dash't it in the ingle O.
I'll prie yere bonnie mou' lassie.

His bardship at the ingle sat,
Wi' musin' potions dizzy O,
Gae thro' Pegasus wings a keek,
My stars, a bonnie hizzie O!
He swore by Heliconian spring,
Nae mair to mount Pegasus O;
His fancy soar'd on higher wing
Amang the bonnie lasses, O.
I'll prie yere bonnie mou' lassie.

A hame-spun loon, wi' bonnet blue,
The gill-stoup was caressin' O,
" Cries, Wow the warld's turn'd, I trow,
For sin' is grace embracin' O!
A tough-tried saunt, o' Cameron's race,
Gaz'd wi' true gospel rapture O;
And cries, My bairn, o' gifts o' grace
Ye con a bonnie chapter O.
I'll prie yere bonnie mou' lassie.

My thrillin' heart wi' lovin' beat,
Against my breast gade thumpin' O,
My bluid arous'd wi' genial heat,
In flowin' tides ran jumpin' O:
Her e'en like starnies set in blue,
Her face sae mildly bloomin' O,
Her tender smile, sic witchcraft threw,
Wad nature's self illumine O.
I'll prie your bonnie mou' lassie.

Though rough frae nature's quarry torn,
Nor polish'd by instruction O,
Maun bide the touts o' learnin's horn
And college-taught correction O.
I hae a saul and duntin' heart,
Wha'e'er was the creator O,
That soars aboon the fetter'd art,
To gifts ne'er gien by nature O.
I'll prie yere bonnie mou' lassie.

Though now my youthfu' bluid be warm,
O ravens wing my tresses O,
And fancy still has pow'r to charm
A sigh frae 'mang the lasses O.
I'll store up a' my love for thee,
And press ye to my bosom O,
Your wisdom's bloom will pleasure me,
When eild has cropt yere blossom O.
I'll prie yere bonnie mou' lassie.

Banks of Nith
1st Sept. 1808. HIDALLAN.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Jan. 20.

SEVERAL orders were made with respect to the hearing of Scots appeals, a few petitions for the lodgment of new appeals were presented, and several standing appeals were ordered to be withdrawn, on the application of parties; among the latter were Strang *v.* Strang, Souter *v.* Farquharson, D. Souter *v.* Ditto, Harding *v.* Ditto, Hamilton *v.* Borland, and Wight *v.* Hotchkis.

The Earl of Liverpool presented copies of the correspondence relative to the overtures made from Erfurth, on the part of the Emperor of all the Russias and Bonaparte, which were ordered to lie on the table.—(These papers were inserted in last magazine.)

Monday, Jan. 23.

The thanks of the House were unanimously voted to Sir A. Wellesley, and the officers and men belonging to the British army that atchieved the victories of Roleia and Vimiera. Lord Moira wished to have associated Sir Harry Burrard in the vote; but it was considered, that though officially Commander in Chief, that officer took no active or efficient part in the acts which the House was called upon to recognise and honour.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

THE BATTLE AT CORUNNA.

Lord Liverpool rose to move the thanks of the House to the Generals and Officers under whose conduct, and by whose exertions, the signal battle before Corunna had been won, and by whose skill, activity, and courage, the re-embarkation of the British troops had been effected. The subject to which he had to call the attention of their Lordships was in itself so singular and splendid, that it required no effort on his part to place it in its proper light. Indeed, it spoke too forcibly for itself. The noble Earl then entered into a detail of the arduous toils and severe privations with which the British army had to war before they had an opportunity of contending with the enemy. The splendour, however, of that glorious victory, he had, in common with that House and the country, to regret should have been clouded by the disasters attending it, particularly by the fall of the gallant and meritorious officer who had led the army through such hardships to such glory. Sir John Moore was among the most valuable of his country's sons. He had exclusively devoted his life to her service, and her interests and her honour were always the first objects in his sight, and the constant aim of his unwearied exertions.—Such were the high motives that supplied the spring of all his actions, and which formed a life that proved as useful to his fellow countrymen as it was glorious to himself. It required only such a death to consecrate his fall, and to make it a subject of regret to those who can estimate the void it has left in the country. He concluded with moving, that the thanks of that House be given to Sir D. Baird, Lieut.-Gen. Hope, &c. &c. who took the command of the army in consequence of the wound received by Lieut.-Gen. Moore, who had so gloriously distinguished himself previously to that fatal disaster.

Lord Moira was ready most cordially to concur in the motion of the Noble Earl, as far as it related to the exploits of the army, and to the merits of the distinguished officer by whom it was commanded. He knew what British troops were capable of, and this recent proof of their courage, their constancy, their discipline, and every virtue that constitutes the soldier, confirmed the opinion he was always disposed to entertain of them. In giving, therefore, his warm concurrence to the motion, as far as it included the merits of the army and its General, he must beg leave to observe, that he should not thereby be pledged, by any means, to approve of the conduct of those who had employed that army in a manner the most reprehensible and absurd. In Spain was the battle of England, as well as of Spain, to be fought. The proudest portion of the British army was sent to fight it. The army fought as might have been expected from its known intrepidity and discipline; but all its efforts were frustrated by the ignorance or incapacity of those who had the direction of our public affairs. In their hands nothing prospered; the strength as well as the glory of the nation was on the decline; in short, we were a sinking country. The blood and the treasure of the empire were lavished only to purchase disgrace, and to accelerate our ruin; an enormous expenditure of men and money had

had been incurred, to produce no other effect than that of uniting the whole Continent against England. We must now desert Spain as we have deserted Sweden, and where then would there be an ally for England. This misconduct of Ministers he could not forbear animadverting upon on the present occasion; and if he left them uncensured, he should feel that he deserted the cause of his brave companions in arms.

Lord Sidmouth concurred in the sentiments of his Noble Friend, as far as the army and its immortal leader were concerned. It had ever been his opinion, that, under whatever circumstances they came into contact, a British was always superior to a French army.

Lord Mulgrave delivered a most feeling encomium on the merits of Sir J. Moore, and expressed his astonishment that the Noble Lords opposite to him could have mingled with such a subject as that before them, discussions altogether unconnected with it, and which, at best, might well be deferred to a future occasion.

Lord Erskine took pride to himself in reflecting on the long catalogue of heroes who adorned the country to which he had the honour to belong. The names of Moore, Baird, Hope, Mackenzie Fraser, Fergusson, Graham, &c. were now to be added to it. For more than 100 years had his countrymen been thus contributing to the power and the glory of the British empire. But of what avail would now be their labours, if they were to be exerted under no better auspices than those of the present Ministers?

Lord Grenville could not give a silent vote on such an occasion. There was no regret too keen for the loss of such a man as Sir John Moore. No praise adequate to the skill and constancy displayed by him in his recent conduct. No commendation too high for the valour and virtues so eminently evinced by the army under his command, during the unparalleled difficulties and dangers which they had to encounter. The greater those sufferings were, the greater the praise of those Generals by whom the army was extricated from them; the greater also the responsibility of those who ignorantly, or improvidently, had exposed them to such uncalled for hardships. Ministers, who sent them, knew that Bonaparte had above an hundred thousand men before them, so as to render attack not only impracticable, but retreat only possible, by the noble, unparalleled exertions they were assembled to commemorate: and what sort of a retreat—a retreat, leaving upon the roads and in the mountains of Spain, from 8 to 9000 of our brave men, dying of fatigue, without one act of courage to sweeten the death of a soldier. It was too truly said by his Noble Friend (Lord Moira.) that we are a sinking country. During the short interval of three years the country has been deprived of the two ablest Statesmen, to whom she looked with confidence and pride. In that short time she lost an Admiral, whose genius, skill, and courage, carried the British navy's fame to a pre-eminence to which it has never before presumed to aspire. To those severe losses she has now to add that of Sir John Moore.—When deprived of such props, may not the country be truly said to be a fallen country; and how precipitate must be her fall if she is to have no better support than the abilities of the present Ministers?

The different motions of thanks were then agreed to *nem. dissent.*

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Lord Liverpool rose to move an address to his Majesty, for his gracious communications to the House respecting the correspondence at Erfurth, and to assure his Majesty, that their Lordships coincided with him in opinion, that the only means of procuring a safe and honourable peace was by a vigorous prosecution of the war. His Lordship then went into a tedious discussion of the several papers submitted to the public, and inferred that his Majesty would have acted derogatory to his known honour and good faith, had he omitted to stipulate for Spain in the proffered negociation; and that France, having refused to admit the Government acting for Ferdinand the VII. as a party to the conference, plainly indicated that the overtures were hollow and insincere. His Lordship concluded by moving the address.

Lord Grenville admitted that Ministers were justified in stipulating for Spain, and that the overtures from the two Emperors were hollow and insincere; at the same time he deprecated their conduct in entering into a formal treaty with the Spanish Government, when it was apparent that Spain could not bear up for two months against the usurpation that threatened it. In the course of the evening his Lordship also said, that Ministers owed it to the country, and to the memory of the lamented officer who fell at Corunna, to lay all possible information of the campaign before the House, that the expediency and wisdom of the measure might undergo a solemn discussion. Every hour, he said, brought news of fresh disasters, and all, in his mind, was ascribed to the gross mismanagement of Ministers.

Lords Sidmouth, Mulgrave, and Suffolk, and the Lord Chancellor, also delivered their sentiments, and the address was carried without a division.

House

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Mr Whitbread begged leave to ask, why, in the Extraordinary Gazette, containing an account of the proceedings of the army under Sir John Moore, and of the death of Sir John, the public were not favoured with the last dispatch of that gallant and lamented officer, of which, it was said, Ministers were in possession?

Lord Castlereagh said, there certainly was no wish to conceal from the public any part of the opinion of that gallant officer as to the situation of affairs in Spain. The communication alluded to was not such as could be considered official. It was rather a confidential communication to Ministers, of which they were to publish such part as might, in their opinion, be advisable.

Gen. Stewart said, he felt it his duty now to state what had been communicated to him by the gallant and lamented officer alluded to. He sent for him previous to his setting out on his return home, and explained to him that he had not time to write so fully as he wished, but that he should send by him such account as he could frame at the moment, in the way of a private and confidential communication, leaving it to Ministers to publish such parts of it as they thought expedient; observing, at the time, that if he sent an officer home without any written communication, it might appear strange in the eyes of the public. He (Gen. Stewart) was satisfied the communication would, if published, do as much credit to the gallant officer, as it would afford satisfaction to the country. He hoped, therefore, his noble Relation would see no impropriety in publishing, if not the whole, the greater part of it, as he was certain it must, both to the army and to the country, afford the highest satisfaction.

Lord Castlereagh assured the House, that it was his most anxious wish to comply with any thing which could have formed a wish of the gallant officer now no more, and as he now understood it to have been the wish of that gallant officer that his opinion should be known, the communication should be published as far as could be done consistently with propriety and expediency.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN SPAIN.

Lord Castlereagh. "Sir, I rise to call the attention of the House to a subject at once most afflicting and most grateful, a subject which must appeal most powerfully to the feelings of the House. Seldom, indeed, has an occasion of any public gratulation occurred but what it has been mixed with subjects of a contrary nature—seldom have we had to congratulate ourselves upon a victory which maintained or augmented the national glory, but that, at the same time, we have had to lament the loss of, at least, some of those by whom such glory has been atchieved.—It is in this manner that nations participate the common lot of humanity, and that in our aggregate, as in our individual capacity, unmixed good, unalloyed prosperity, is not the lot of man. We have now to lament an individual, who united all the qualities which could either endear man to man, or the hero to his country.—One consolation, however, is not wanting, and this is to be found in the splendour of the victory; in those brilliant circumstances of heroism and success which accompanied, and, as it were, crowned his fate. It is in the nature of things, Sir, that success is in some degree necessary to human glory; and great as Sir John Moore might have been, glorious as might have been his fall, his glory would have wanted its radiance, had not Fortune lent her light—had not Victory waved her angel wings, and hovered over her dying child. I will not hesitate to say, that in the long annals of our country, from its first civilization to the present moment, never has there occurred an action, never has there been a Commander, to whom the national gratitude was more due. Wounded early in the action, and with the certainty of his approaching dissolution, he yet retained his native magnanimity of mind,—he yet retained his sense of duty, and like the illustrious Roman on record, who dying enrobed himself in his purple, that he might die an Emperor, it may be said of our lamented General, that he died in command—died with no other feelings than those of his duty as Commander in Chief. The life of Sir John Moore, tho' short in duration, was ample enough for his glory; his country may have cause to lament his early death, but he has lost nothing by it himself. He had filled up the circle of his glory—he had traversed his splendid orbit. I will not diminish the due effect of his splendid actions by wearying the House with a detail of them; but there are one or two points to which I feel it my duty to call more peculiar attention. The first point is, that after a march, the most arduous, this illustrious General assembled his army at Salamanca, and assembled them in a manner, whether as to discipline, to equipment, to the health and spirits of his men, which no one, possessed of all the circumstances of that march, could have conceived to have been possible. The army, then at Salamanca, to use his own expressions, more resembled an army on parade, than a body of men harassed by a long march through countries totally unsuited either

either for the progress or subsistence of the army. The second point is the retreat he made, when retreat became necessary, and I will most absolutely take upon myself to say, that such a retreat is without parallel. Recall, Sir, to your mind, some of the circumstances, as they are given in the official narrative; an army inferior in numbers, harassed through a long line of march by the overwhelming squadrons of a superior enemy, with not a moment of respite either from fighting or marching, the physical strength of our soldiers exhausted, and nothing remaining but their invincible firmness of mind—under these circumstances, Sir, imagine our army to have arrived at Corunna, and to have gained the point of embarkation, when the enemy poured down upon them, and compelled them to a conflict under every possible circumstance of disadvantage, and against an infinite superiority of force, and half of our own army not in a state of battle.—Yet, under all these circumstances, so complete was our triumph, so glorious was our victory, that not a wounded man, not a single piece of artillery, was left behind. I will not press farther upon the attention of the House, but conclude by moving,

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order that a Monument be erected in the Cathedral Church of St Paul's to Sir John Moore, who, after an honourable life in the service of his country, was killed by a cannon ball at Corunna, where, by judicious arrangements, and the most resolute courage, he repulsed a superior enemy, and effected the re-embarkation of the army under his command."

Lord H. Petty expressed his perfect concurrence in the motion, and reprobated, in eloquent terms, the conduct of some ministerial papers, which consulting the supposed defence of its patrons, had imputed the total failure of the expedition to the incapacity of Sir John Moore. This was to snatch the merited laurels from the grave of the dead.

The motion was then carried unanimously; as were, immediately afterwards, other motions of the Noble Lords, for the thanks of the House to General Sir D. Baird, and all the other generals and officers engaged in the battle of Corunna, and of high approbation of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army, for the valour displayed by them on that day.

Lord Castlereagh then said, that as great part of the glory and splendour of the transaction was owing to the spirit, activity, zeal, and enterprize of the navy, he should move the thanks of the House to Rear-Admiral De Courcy and Rear-Admiral Sir S. Hood, and the officers under their command, for their exertions in aiding the enterprize of our troops at Corunna.

Also an acknowledgment to the non-commissioned officers and seamen, of the approbation of the House on the same occasion.

Both resolutions were agreed to *nem. con.*

BATTLE OF VIMIERA.

Lord Castlereagh rose, and made his motion for thanks to Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the officers and men under his command, for the brilliant victory they had obtained at the battle of Vimiera.

This gave rise to a debate of considerable length,—Mr Whitbread moved as an amendment, that Sir H. Burrard be included in the vote of thanks.

General Stewart paid a high compliment to the distinguished merit of Sir A. Wellesley; and, in confirmation of his opinion, stated the sentiments of a late gallant friend of his, Gen. Anstruther, a man for whom he had entertained the sincerest love and affection, and who had promised to become one of the brightest ornaments of the British army. That gallant officer, not long before his death, had told him that it was impossible to conceive any human exertion greater than that used by Sir A. Wellesley during the whole of the campaigns in Portugal; that no difficulty arose which that illustrious General was not able to obviate; and that he wielded the military machine with as much ease as the most skilful mechanic managed the instruments of his trade.

Mr Adam concurred in the general praise of Sir A. Wellesley, and trusted that his Hon. Friend would be prevailed upon to withdraw his amendment. He said it was impossible for him to speak on this question without considerable emotion, as thanks were to follow, among others, to a person in whom he felt the deepest interest; he meant General Fergusson, whom he considered not merely as a friend, but as a son, the companion and friend of his sons, who were fighting the battles of their country.—That he felt for him a truly parental affection; and he knew, from the best authority, that Sir A. Wellesley had said, that the intrepid gallantry and conduct with which General Fergusson had led on his troops to the charge, was the finest thing he had ever seen in his military service.

Mr Whitbread acquiesced in the suggestion of his Hon. Friend, and withdrew the amendment.

The following questions were then put by the Speaker:

That the thanks of the House be given

to

to Sir A. Wellesley, for his conduct in the battles of the 17th and 21st August:

That the thanks be given to Majors-General Spencer, Hill, and Fergusson, and Brigadiers-Gen. Nightingale, Bowes, and Fane:

That the thanks be given to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who acted in that engagement.

All of which questions passed, with the single dissentient voice of Lord Folkstone.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Lord Castlereagh again rose, to submit his plan for the increase of the regular army to the consideration of the House. The measures adopted by Parliament towards the close of the sessions of 1807, were those he meant now to propose, namely, to avail himself of the spirit and zeal of the regular militia in volunteering into the line, which had been attended with the most beneficial consequences. We had now so far profited by experience, to feel a confidence that we might always rely upon the spirit of the militia on such occasions: Out of 28,000, which were permitted to volunteer from the militia into the line, more than 27,000 actually did volunteer within the space of twelve months. Many of them had since participated in the glorious battles of Vimiera and Corunna; and there were doubtless many privates now in the militia panting to distinguish themselves against the enemy. Upon the last occasion, the deficiency which had been produced in the militia had been speedily supplied. Within six months not less than 41,000 men were raised in Great Britain and Ireland, and had actually joined their head-quarters. This certainly was a heavy pressure upon the country at that time.—The additional proposed pressure should not, however, be laid on the nation, except in the case of obvious necessity. The extent to which he now proposed to limit the volunteering would be, that no regiment of militia should be reduced to less than three-fifths of its present force; and instead of 36,000 men to be raised in England, he should propose only 24,000. He apprehended that it would be impossible to get rid of the ballot altogether; but still an effort might be made to obtain men by a milder process. He should propose that a great part of the expence of raising the men should be defrayed, not by the counties, but by the public. That the public should pay a bounty for enlisting—about ten guineas. If after this the country should be compelled to have recourse to a ballot, he should propose that the bounty of ten guineas should be given to the balloted man to assist him in procuring a substitute. He was very sanguine in believing, that by this means a sufficient number of men might be got, without any material or very sensible pressure upon the country, and concluded with moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill to allow a certain number of the militia to enter into the regular army.

Mr Tierney, *Sir T. Turton*, *Lord Milton*, and other Gentlemen, opposed the measure, on the ground of not knowing for what purpose additional forces could now be wanted; and that if raised, they ought not to be trusted to the disposal of the present Ministers.

The question being put the House divided: For the motion 77—Against it 26—Majority 51.

The bill was then read a first time.

Friday, Jan. 27.

The Speaker rose, and, in a most solemn and impressive manner, addressing Sir Arthur Wellesley, conveyed the unanimous thanks of the House for his prowess, skill, and gallantry, in the battles of the 17th and 21st August, in Portugal.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, in a very feeling manner, returned his thanks to the House, and next to the Speaker, for the very handsome manner in which he conveyed the thanks of the House to him.

Sir John Anstruther, in a speech of some length, but almost inaudible, suggested to the House the propriety of erecting a monument to the late Gen. Anstruther.

Lord Castlereagh passed an eloquent eulogium on the very eminent services of that gallant and unfortunate officer, but said it was not usual for Parliament to vote a monument to any military officer who had not died in battle.

Sir Arthur Wellesley bore testimony to the eminent advantages he derived from that brave officer's services in Portugal.

After a few words from Sir James Pulteney, to the same effect, the subject dropped.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Mr Wardle rose to make a motion which went to arraign the conduct of the Commander in Chief of the army. He felt conscious that he was actuated by no motives of private or personal hostility, but only by an ardent zeal for the welfare of his country, and by an honest wish to rescue the interests of the army from a power which had long abused them to the worst of purposes. It was well known that there had been established what was called a Half-pay Fund, and that this arose from the money derived from the sale of commissions which were falling in from time to time. The Command-

mander in Chief was besides empowered to apply the money arising from the sale of commissions to the increase of the Compassionate Fund, for the assistance of the widows and children of officers. Now, he should be able to prove, that commissions had been sold, and that the money had been applied to far different purposes from those to which they ought to have been devoted. He must allude to another establishment, which took place in 1803, when his Royal Highness took a house in Gloucester Place, in which a lady, of the name of Clarke, took up her residence (*expressions of disapprobation from several Members,*) with a splendid establishment; he should have frequent occasion to notice this lady. The first misapplication of money arising from the sale of commissions, which he should mention, related to a Capt. Tonyn, a meritorious officer, apppointed to the Majority of the 31st regiment. Capt. Tonyn was introduced by a Captain Huxley Sandon to Mrs Clarke, and an agreement was entered into, that, on being promoted to this Majority, he should pay her the sum of 500l. This sum was to be lodged in the hands of a Mr Donovan, an accoucheur, in Charles Street. It was paid into the hands of Mrs Clarke, and the Majority was obtained by Capt. Tonyn. He should be able to prove, that this very sum of money could be traced to Mr Burkitt, a jeweller, as part payment for a service of plate to Mrs Clarke, and that the remainder of the money was paid by the Duke of York. The second case took place on an exchange between Lieut.-Col. Rooke and Lieut.Col. Knight. It was agreed, in order to procure the exchange at the Duke's office, that Mrs Clarke should receive 200l. About this time Mrs Clarke was anxious to go to the country, and a sum of money was very convenient. It was to be conjectured that she told his Royal Highness how she could get the money, and accordingly the exchange was acceded to. He would not have brought forward these charges, were he not certain that he should be able to establish them, by the fullest evidence, before a Committee.—He should now notice a case, which shewed how difficult is was for officers to obtain exchanges on other occasions. This related to a Major Macdonald and a Major Sinclair, both meritorious officers. They were out of health, and the former was ordered to the West Indies, which he had reason to believe would prove fatal to him, while Major Sinclair wished to go, thinking that climate would be more favourable to him. They attempted, therefore, to procure an exchange, but in vain, and they both fell victims; but they had applied to no mistress, and employed no bribe. The next instance was Major John Shaw, who wished to be appointed Deputy Barrack-Master at the Cape of Good Hope. He happened to be no favourite with the Duke; however, he was introduced to Mrs Clarke, and consented to give her the sum of 1000l. on condition of obtaining the appointment. In consequence, he obtained the appointment in April 1808, having paid down 200l. to Mrs Clarke, and afterwards sent her 300l. more, through a relation of his. Mrs Clarke, however, applied in vain by letter for the remaining 500l. and in consequence complained most bitterly to the Commander in Chief, who put Major Shaw on half-pay. He had in his pocket the various letters which passed, and one in particular from Mrs Shaw, who threatened to expose the whole affair. He knew of no other reason for this officer being reduced to half-pay. Another case, a Lieut.-Col. French wished to be employed in raising a levy, and for this purpose he was introduced to Mrs Clarke by Captain Sandon. It was stipulated that she should have a given sum out of the bounty for raising each man, and also out of the sums received for commissions. The agreement being made, Mrs Clarke sent Col. French to the War Office, and the levy was set on foot. In consequence she received 500l. through the hands of a Mr Cockayne, a solicitor. The prices of the commissions for officers for this levy were also fixed much below the regulation prices, namely, for a Majority 900l. for a Captaincy 600l. and so in proportion for the subaltern officers; whilst the regulation prices were, for a Majority 2400l. for a Captaincy 1600l. and so in proportion.

The next case that he should bring forward was of a still more pointed nature, and bore on the Commander in Chief alone. He was prepared to prove that the Commander in Chief was to have had a loan to a considerable amount from Col. French, or his agent, on condition of successfully using his influence to procure for Colonel French a large arrear due to him from Government, for the very levy of which he had already spoken. His Royal Highness did use his influence, but did not succeed, and did not receive his loan; and it was a fact, that at that moment there was due from Government to Col. French no less a sum than 3000l. He believed the House had now heard enough of Mrs Clarke.—The last case he should mention was that of a Captain Maling, appointed Captain in the African corps, commanded by Colonel Gordon, the Duke of York's Secretary.—Capt. Maling might be an unexceptionable officer. He had had the good fortune, however, to have been a clerk in Mr Greenwood's

wood's office, and had been made an Ensign, while he was yet at the desk. The facts which he had produced, and others might have been added, appeared to him sufficient to prove the necessity of going into a Committee. He would only add one circumstance—there was actually a public office in the city of London, where commissions are exposed to sale at reduced rates. He had heard the persons belonging to it declare, that they were employed by the present favourite, Mrs Carey. He was also informed, that places of all descriptions were to be sold there (*a laugh.*) for the private benefit of two persons high in the Government. He concluded with moving,—"That a Committee be appointed to investigate the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with regard to purchases, exchanges, and appointments to commisions in the army."

Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion.

The Secretary at War said, he did not rise to give any opposition to the motion: The Hon. Gentleman who made it, had, in a very candid manner, brought forward facts of the most important kind, and in their consequences most serious and weighty. He conceived the House would readily acquiesce in going into an inquiry of the alleged facts. He was certain the illustrious personage concerned in them was ready to go into a full investigation of these charges. As to the half pay list, he had stated, on former occasions, that it had been most extensively and materially benefited by the Commander in Chief, who had voluntarily resigned a very extensive patronage, in order that the sale of the commissions might be brought in aid of the Compassionate Fund, by which that fund had been greatly increased. With respect to the Barrack Department, it was not within the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. He wished also to observe, that the manner in which the army had been fitted out, which was lately sent to Portugal, was a very striking mark of the superior military talents of the Duke of York, and a strong proof of his great attention to and regard for that army, and of course militated against the truth of charges, which, if founded in truth, must strike at its discipline, and, through that, at its very existence. His Right Hon. Friend near him (Sir A. Wellesley,) who had so lately commanded that army, would readily tell the state in which he found it. He thought it necessary to make these few observations as to what he knew of the conduct of the illustrious personage in question.

Sir A. Wellesley rejoiced sincerely that certain charges had been brought forward on which a Committee might judge. His Right Hon. Friend had said that he was able to speak as to his knowledge of the army he had lately commanded. He could also answer, that it had fallen to his lot to know particularly how promotions were made, and that such an advancement in the army never took place, without the names being produced, by whom recommended, and the sums ascertained which were paid for the same.

With respect to the removal of the Deputy Barrack-Master-General at the Cape of Good Hope, he believed, and indeed knew, it was a case that frequently occurred, and that Staff Officers, not on full pay at the time they were appointed, must go on half pay. As to the case of the two officers, Majors Macdonald and Sinclair, he thought it would be putting the Commander in Chief into a very invidious predicament, if, because he would not consent to any particular exchange, to suit the private convenience of two individuals, that he should, therefore, be liable to the charge of their deaths. He coincided perfectly with the Secretary at War, and should deem himself greatly deficient in duty, should he omit to speak of the state of the army so lately under his command in Portugal, and whose gallant atchievements had so recently received the thanks of the House. He really believed there never had been an army in a higher state of discipline, from the Staff down to the meanest soldier in the ranks. He thought so much from him was due to the Commander in Chief, to whose unremitting zeal and assiduity, the high state of discipline which our army could now boast was certainly to be attributed.

Mr Yorke believed there was never a charge of greater magnitude brought before the House. He was sorry to observe, it had lately been the misfortune of this country to have been inundated with the most shameful and atrocious libels against this illustrious character, and others of his August Family. He had viewed with the deepest concern the continued and repeated current of scurrility which had been poured forth against various branches of the Royal Family; and he could not, from the whole complexion of it, consider it in any other light than as a vile conspiracy against the illustrious House of Brunswick. (*Hear, hear, from all parts of the House.*) It was thought that the jacobinical spirit which some years ago pervaded this country, was in a great degree annihilated. He believed, however, that where a spirit of jacobinism had once taken root, it would never be wholly subdued or eradicated; and when he reflected on the infamous libels which had lately appeared, he could not but consider

sider them as the engines of a conspiracy devoted to those purposes. He was, therefore, decidedly in favour of an immediate inquiry.

Sir Francis Burdett said, he had heard so many stories in circulation, which he had never had the smallest doubt were calumnies, that, without knowing any thing more of the motion than what he had heard from the Hon. Gentleman, he had seconded it. He could have no other reason for doing this, than a sincere wish that these stories should be fairly brought to the test before that House, and there receive that decision which he had no doubt would be highly honourable to the character of the illustrious personage who had been so vehemently assailed by them.

Mr Adam said, with respect to all those alleged facts, which the Hon. Gentleman had brought forward, he had not the smallest doubt it would ultimately turn out that they were founded in falsehood and misrepresentation. With respect to money, there were some circumstances in the transactions which positively forbade him from believing them possible to attach to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. He had been more than twenty years gratuitously in the service of his Royal Highness; and, from motives of justice, he thought it his duty to declare, that he had ever received the most unbounded confidence from his Royal Highness, as to all his pecuniary affairs; and he could positively say, that he never heard of any loan, which he wished or attempted to negociate, with any individual whatever, that was not grounded on as fair and honourable terms as a loan of the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Northumberland, or any nobleman could be.—He was, therefore, an advocate for the inquiry, and should be happy that the five facts, or alleged facts, which had been stated by the Hon. Gentleman, should be speedily inquired into. It was his advice that it should take place in a Committee of the whole House, where every Member would be a witness to it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was decidedly in favour of an inquiry, but preferred a Committee of the whole House.—The Hon. Gentleman, who brought forward the motion, had stated, that an agency extended to situations in church and state, as well as the army, and that two great officers in his Majesty's present Councils were privy to this office.

Mr Wardle said, the office was in a court out of Threadneedle Street; one of the agent's names was Dunlop, and he thought the other was Warren. The two great officers who had been mentioned were the Chancellor and the Duke of Portland. (*A loud laugh.*) There were variety of places for sale, some in Jamaica and some in England. He did not wish to keep back any thing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the Committee be of the whole House.

Mr Canning expressed his admiration of the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman in bringing forward these charges, if his motives were purely patriotism and the public welfare; but it was not to be disguised, that, when this charge was once brought forward, it must, some how or other, be brought to a conclusion, and he begged him to recollect, that ignominy and infamy must attach somewhere. There had been a degree of calumny the most extensive, and attended with a brutality of insult, which would almost make one regret the liberty of the press, if it were not that the evil was transient, while the good was perpetual.

Mr Whitbread thought that the Duke of York was obliged to his Hon. Friend for bringing forward this charge, and though he had no doubt the illustrious Commander in Chief would be found innocent, yet if he be, no infamy or ignominy could attach to his Hon. Friend, who had acted in discharge of his duty as an independent member of Parliament. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Yorke) had ascribed this inquiry to a conspiracy, not only against the Duke of York, but against the illustrious House of Brunswick, and as sapping the foundation of the constitution of the country; and threw out some hints against the liberty of the press. He should have recollected, that the liberty of this country was established upon the accession of that family to the throne of England. If those calumnies did exist, it was the duty of his Majesty's Ministers, and of the Law Officers of the Crown, to institute prosecutions, and punish these calumniators.

Lord Castlereagh said, it was a proud situation for the constitution of this country, as well as for the illustrious person who was the subject of this accusation, to have a personage the most exalted in rank of any subject in the realm (except one,) desiring the same publicity in the examination of the charges against him, as would take place in the case of the lowest and meanest subject. There certainly did exist a conspiracy, which turned the attributes of the liberty of the press to the destruction of the state.

The question was then put, "that the Committee be a Committee of the whole House," and was carried without a division.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

INDIA.

ACCOUNTS have been lately received from the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore. They are all well, and diligently employed in the work of translating the Scriptures into the Indian and Chinese languages. They have received the same protection as formerly, since the British were in possession of Serampore. Seven churches now exist at Serampore, Dinagepore, Cuteva, Jessore, Goamally, Calcutta, and Bangeor. At the latter place, Mr Felix Carey, who received instruction in medicine in the hospital of Calcutta, and from Dr Taylor, has introduced the vaccine inoculation in the kingdom of Burmah, and has been sent for to inoculate the Governor's children.

AMERICAN STATES.

On the 20th December, a bill was reported for prohibiting commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France. By the 11th section of this bill, the operation of the act and the embargo acts shall cease, provided Great Britain and France revoke or modify their orders and decrees. In short, hardly any thing else seems to occupy the attention of the American representatives but the embargo, and the circumstances connected with it. On the 30th December, the resolution for raising 50,000 volunteers was adopted in a Committee of the whole, and debated at length in the House. From this and several other circumstances, it would not be surprising if the States should finally resolve upon a war, in preference to their present system of embargo.

A bill passed the American Senate, voting 4000 seamen for the better manning that part of the naval force which was to be employed in the enforcement of the embargo laws. The bill was, however, rejected in the other House, by a majority of thirteen.

Mr Smith, secretary to the American navy, in a report, states, that the sum of 2,662,949 dollars, and 51 cents. will be wanting in the ensuing year for the support of the navy; that the additional number of officers and seamen required for the public service, which cannot be employed without the authority of a special act of Congress, is as follows:—284 midshipmen and 2000 seamen.

The President had intimated to the ship-owners, that they might be furnished with licences for a given number of vessels, which were to be allowed to proceed to sea in ballast, on the special condition of returning (under a penalty) with a cargo of salt.

Several of the northern States of the Union have publicly avowed their determination to resist the further continuance of the embargo restrictions. In New England, town meetings have again been held, and strong resolutions entered into. In Boston, Rhode Island, and other States, the Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs have resigned their situations, finding it impossible to maintain them against the will of the people. In Connecticut, the merchants and people had held meetings, at which they had earnestly and deliberately determined to be the first to set an example of resistance to the oppression of the Government, and no longer submit to the privations inflicted on them by the embargo laws.

The American papers of the 27th January contain sufficient proofs of the indignation in which the embargo laws are held, and of the determination of the people to resist the execution of them, if the Government do not immediately repeal them.—Ships sail in defiance of the laws, and the Government officers are wholly unable to enforce the orders of the Executive. Some of these officers have resigned, and the military have refused to fire upon a tumultuous meeting. Associations have been held in different parts of America, and the strongest

strongest resolutions have been passed against the Government. One of the resolutions passed at Boston was, that "we view, with the deepest concern and astonishment, the determination of the general Government to persevere in a system of commercial restriction, which is equally repugnant to the true interest and design of the Constitution, and to the best interests of the Union; or to relax it with a view only to a state of hostility, which must probably terminate in an unsuccessful and ruinous war with Great Britain, and a fatal alliance with France; that having therefore expressed our disapprobation of the laws imposing an embargo on commerce, and signified to the constituted authorities of the Union our earnest wish for their repeal, we perceive, with indignation and regret, that unprecedented, arbitrary, and unconstitutional means have been provided for enforcing them, and that no resource remains to us but in the protection of our State Legislature."

WEST INDIES.

The arrival of General Prevost, with 12,000 men, off Martinique, has been announced. He was to attack that island immediately. The French garrison was said to amount to 4000 men, and a vigorous opposition was expected. Hostilities seem to have commenced with an attack on Pigeon Island, off Martinique, which was taken by the Circe frigate, Captain Collier, after a severe engagement. The capture of this island will facilitate the attack upon Martinique. Guadaloupe is next to be attacked; and should our troops prove successful there, they are finally to attack Cayenne, and thus to deprive the French of all their West India possessions.

In the month of November, a body of Spaniards landed from Porto Rico, and attacked the French in St Domingo. General Ferrand, who commanded the French, marched out of the town to oppose them, at the head of a respectable body of men; but part of his own force, who were Spaniards, joining the enemy, the General was so much disconcerted, that he put an end to his own life with a pistol. He is spoken of by our countrymen in the West Indies in the highest terms of esteem. The Spaniards had not got possession of the city of St Domingo in the beginning of December, but it was expected soon to fall into their hands, as the garrison and inhabitants were in the greatest distress from the want of provisions; nor was there any probability of their obtaining a supply, the ports being blockaded by British vessels, and all communication with the interior cut off by the Spaniards.

Samona, that famous rendezvous for a horde of privateers in St Domingo, has been captured by his Majesty's frigates Franchise, Aurora, and Reindeer and Pert brigs. On the 10th Dec. these vessels anchored off the town, when the alarm was soon spread, and, at the sight of such a superior force, the principal part of the inhabitants, consisting of upwards of 900 men, women, and children, sought refuge on board the Exchange privateer, of 14 guns and 100 men, and another privateer, lying in the harbour, expecting they would be able to effect their escape to St Domingo, with the assistance of their sweeps. The men of war, perceiving their intention, immediately dispatched four boats, well manned, after them, which soon came up with and captured them. In the mean time, several other boats proceeded to storm the fort, which was accomplished after a slight resistance. We regret, however, to add, that Capt. Dyer, of the Aurora, was dangerously wounded in the head by a musket ball, while landing the party. Four vessels, lying in the harbour, laden with coffee, &c. also fell into the hands of the captors. A vessel was shortly after dispatched to Porto Rico with the intelligence, and requesting a sufficient number of troops to be sent from thence to garrison the place.

An unhappy rupture has taken place between his Grace the Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica, and the House of Assembly of that island. This difference regards a mutiny which broke out in the 2d West India regiment, at Fort Augusta, in the month of May last, in which Major Darley and Lieut. Ellis were killed by the mutineers, and the other officers escaped with difficulty. Many unpleasant rumours having run on this affair, in consequence of there being

being no Coroner's Inquest held, nor any civil proceeding taken to inquire into the merits of the case, the House of Assembly, at its meeting, appointed a Committee to inquire into the affair; and they made a report, upon which a message was sent up to his Grace the Governor, praying that he would direct the proceedings on the Court-martial and Court of Inquiry to be laid before the Assembly. The Commander in Chief, General Carmichael, however, forbad all persons under his command to answer any questions put by the Assembly, or to attend in person. The Assembly, in consequence, ordered the Serjeant at Arms to take him into custody; and things went to such an extremity, that the Governor, who approved of the conduct of the Commander in Chief, found it necessary to prorogue the Sessions, in order to get instructions from home.

SPAIN.

Bonaparte has not been idle in prosecuting his wonted policy at Madrid. On the 9th of December, the Corregidor of Madrid, in the name of the magistrates and citizens of that capital, presented the following address to Napoleon:—

"Sire!—The city of Madrid presents itself at the feet of your Imperial Majesty, to offer you its most respectful thanks for the gracious clemency with which your Majesty has been pleased to think of the safety and welfare of its inhabitants, and the beneficent treatment which your Majesty has shown towards them, and which the city of Madrid considers as a pledge of forgiveness for all that has occurred in the absence of our King Joseph, your Majesty's brother.

"The several Colleges constituting this Assembly, duly deliberating on the subject of their meeting, have concluded and resolved to entreat your Imperial and Royal Majesty, that it may please you to grant them the favour of seeing King Joseph in Madrid, in order that, under his laws, Madrid, with all the places under its immediate jurisdiction, and the whole of Spain, may at length enjoy that tranquillity and happiness which they expect from the benevolence of his Majesty's character.

"Finally, Madrid flatters herself that she shall find protection in the power of your Imperial and Royal Majesty, at the same time that your clemency guarantees her happiness.

"Sire!—At the feet of your Imperial and Royal Majesty."

To this address Bonaparte returned the following extraordinary answer:—

"I am pleased with the sentiments of the city of Madrid. I regret the injuries she has suffered, and am happy that, under existing circumstances, I have been able to effect her deliverance, and to protect her from great calamities.

"I have hastened to adopt measures calculated to tranquillize all ranks of the citizens, knowing how painful a state of uncertainty is to all men.

"I have preserved the Spiritual Orders, but limited the number of monks. There is not an intelligent person who is not of opinion that they were too numerous. Those of them who are influenced by a divine call shall remain in their cloisters. With regard to those whose call was doubtful, I have fixed their condition in the order of secular priests.—But of the surplus of the monastic property, I have provided for the maintenance of the pastors, that important and useful class of the clergy. I have abolished that court which was a subject of complaint to Europe and the present age. I have accomplished what I owed to myself and my nation. Vengeance has had its due. It has fallen upon ten of the principal culprits; all the rest have entire forgiveness.

"I have abolished those privileges which the Grandees usurped, during times of civil war, when Kings but too frequently are necessitated to surrender their rights, to purchase their own tranquillity and that of their people. I have abolished the feudal rights, and henceforth every one may set up inns, ovens, mills, employ himself in fishing and rabbit-hunting, and give free scope to his industry, provided he respects the laws and regulations of the police. The selfishness, wealth, and prosperity of a small number of individuals, were more injurious to your agriculture than the *heat of the dog-days.*

"As there is but one God, so should there be in a state but one judicial power. All peculiar jurisdictions were usurpations, and at variance with the rights

rights of the nation; I have abolished them.

"I have also made known to every one what he may have to fear, and what he may have to hope. I shall expel the English army from the Peninsula. Saragossa, Valencia, Seville, shall be reduced to submission, either by persuasion, or by the power of my arms. There is no obstacle which can long resist the execution of my resolutions.

"But what transcends my power is this—to consolidate the Spaniards as one nation, under the sway of the King. Should they continue to be infected with those principles of aversion and hatred to France, which the partisans of the English, and the enemies of the Continent, have infused into the bosom of Spain, I will establish no nation, no King, no independence among you, if the King be not assured of your attachment and fidelity.

"The Bourbons can no longer reign in Europe. The divisions in the Royal Family were contrived by the English. It was not the dethronement of King Charles, and the favourite, that the Duke of Infantado, the tool of England, had in view. His intention was to establish the predominant influence of England in Spain; a senseless project, the result of which would have been a perpetual Continental war, that would have caused the shedding of torrents of blood. No power under the influence of England can exist on the Continent. If there be any that entertain such a wish, their wish is absurd, and will sooner or later occasion their fall.

"It would be easy for me to govern Spain, by establishing as many Viceroys in it as there are provinces. Nevertheless, I do not refuse to abdicate my right of conquest in favour of the King, and to establish him in Madrid, as soon as the 30,000 citizens which this capital contains, the clergy, nobility, merchants, and lawyers, shall have declared their sentiments and their fidelity, set an example to the provinces, enlightened the people, and made the nation sensible that their existence and prosperity essentially depend upon a King and a free Constitution, favourable to the people, and hostile only to the egotism and haughty passions of the Grandees.

"If such be the sentiments of the inhabitants of the city of Madrid, let the 30,000 citizens assemble in the churches; let them, in the presence of the holy sacrament, take an oath, not only with their mouths, but also with their hearts, and without any jesuitical equivocation, that they promise support, attachment, and fidelity to their King; let the priests in the confessional and the pulpit, the mercantile class in their correspondence, the men of the law in their writings and speeches, infuse these sentiments into the people: Then shall I surrender my right of conquest, place the King upon the throne, and make it my pleasing task to conduct myself as a true friend of the Spaniards. The present generation may differ in their opinions; the passions have been brought into action; but your grand-children will bless me as your renovator; they will reckon the day when I appeared among their memorable festivals; and from that will the happiness of Spain date its commencement.

"You are thus, Monsieur le Corregidor, informed of the whole of my determination. Consult with your fellow citizens, and consider what part you will choose; but whatever it be, make your choice with sincerity, and tell me only your genuine sentiments."

Thus it appears that the cession of Charles and Ferdinand, and the proceedings at Bayonne, have been forgotten; and that Bonaparte now founds his usurpation and disposal of the crown of Spain on the right of conquest.

According to the French accounts, the demands of Bonaparte were speedily complied with by the terrified inhabitants of Madrid. "That capital (say they) exhibits an extraordinary sight.—Registers were opened in 64 quarters. Thirty thousand fathers of families rushed to these in a crowd, and have signed a supplication to his Majesty, in which they entreat him to put an end to their misfortunes, by granting them his august brother, Joseph, as King. At the same time, the Host was elevated in all the churches. The priests attended at the altars. All honest men, even those of the lowest classes of society, enlightened by the calamities that fell on them in consequence of the absence of the Government, eagerly flocked to take the oath of fidelity to their new Sovereign."

These

These accounts further state, that the Marquis of Santa Cruz, the Prince of Castel Franco, and Count Altamira, who were all members of the Junta held at Bayonne last summer, and who, after taking the oath of allegiance to their King, Joseph Napoleon, abandoned him, and joined the insurgents, had been arrested at Madrid, and sent to Bayonne about the end of December.

The Madrid gazette states that Bonaparte had reviewed the whole of his principal lines. There is a very long article, occupying no less than four supplementary sheets, on the utility of the abolition of the feudal rights and the convents, together with the great public advantage that must result from the sale of church property. At the end of each of the supplementary sheets is inserted an advertisement for the sale of the church property.

On the 22d of January Joseph Bonaparte made his second public entry into Madrid.—A sullen silence reigned thro' the whole city.

Napoleon Bonaparte suddenly left Spain about the 17th of January. He appeared at the opera in Paris unexpectedly on the 27th. The secret rapidity of his motions does not surprise us; and we are told the object of his present journey is to prepare for an attack upon Austria, who has positively refused to acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain, and who has for some time been making great military preparations.

The following is the French account of the operations of their army in Gallicia, after the embarkation of the English at Corunna.

"The Duke of Dalmatia being arrived at Ferrol, caused the place to be invested. Negotiations were begun. The civil authorities, and the military and naval officers, manifested a disposition to surrender; but the people, fomented by the spies whom the English had left, resisted.

"On the 24th Jan. the Duke of Dalmatia received two messengers, one sent by Admiral Massaredo, Commander of the Spanish squadron, and the other, who came across the mountains, sent by the military Commanders. These couriers were both sent without the knowledge of the people. They stated that the authorities were under the yoke of a furious populace, excited and paid by the agents of England, and that 8000 men, belonging to the city and its environs, were in arms. The Duke of Dalmatia had to resolve upon opening the trenches; but, from the 24th to the 25th, various movements were manifest in the town. The 17th regiment of light infantry had repaired to Mugardos; the 31st regiment of light infantry was at the forts of La Palma and Saint Martin, and at Lagrona; and as they blockaded the fort Saint Philip, the people began to fear the consequences of an assault, and to listen to men of sense. On the 26th, three flags of truce, furnished with authority, and the annexed letter, arrived at the head-quarters, and signed the surrender of the place.

"On the 27th, at seven o'clock in the morning, the town was occupied by the division of Mermet, and by a brigade of dragoons. On the same day the garrison was disarmed; the disarming also produced 5000 muskets. The people who do not belong to Ferrol have been remanded to their villages. The men who had stained themselves with blood during the insurrection, have been arrested. Admiral Obregon, whom the people had arrested during the insurrection, has been put at the head of the arsenal. There have been found in the port three vessels, of 112 guns, two of 88, one of 74, two of 64, three frigates, and a considerable number of corvettes, brigs, and unarmed vessels, more than 1500 pieces of cannon of every size, and ammunition of all kinds. It is probable that, but for the precipitate retreat of the English, and the affair of the 16th, they would have occupied Ferrol, and seized this beautiful squadron.

"The military and naval officers have taken the oath to King Joseph with the greatest enthusiasm. What they relate of their sufferings from the lowest classes of the people and the English, is inconceivable. Order reigns in Gallicia, and the authority of the new King is re-established in this province, one of the most considerable in the Spanish monarchy.

"General Laborde has found at Corunna, on the sea-shore, seven pieces of cannon, which the English had buried on the 16th, not being able to take them away. La Romana, abandoned by the English and his own troops, has fled with 5000 men, in order to throw him-

himself into Andalusia. There remained at Lisbon only about 4000 or 5000 Englishmen. All the hospitals and all the magazines were embarked, and the garrison were preparing to abandon this nation, as indignant at the perfidy of the English, as they are disgusted by the difference of manners and religion, by the continual and brutal intemperance of the British troops, and that arrogance and ill-founded pride which render this nation odious to the Continent."

Thus it appears that a full week elapsed after the embarkation of our troops, before Ferrol was in the possession of the French. The populace here, as in other parts of Spain, were determined to defend themselves, and here, as at Madrid, they were betrayed by men in official situations. This pusillanimity of the upper ranks is one of the most deplorable parts of the Spanish character. No effort can succeed; no revolution was ever accomplished; no insurrection ever prospered, unless it was contrived and supported by the higher ranks of society.

The reverses in the north of Spain, and the retreat and embarkation of the British army, have not at all diminished the ardour of the Spaniards in the south of Spain. They are arming with the greatest activity, and the force under the Duke d'Infantado is increasing daily. On the 1st of January it consisted of 24,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry. Besides these, 8000 men were on their march from Estremadura, and 11,000 from Carolina; so that, on the 23d of that month, the Duke would have 45,000 select troops under his immediate command; and, in the mean while, an army of reserve was forming. The advanced guard of the Duke's army had been defeated by the Duke of Belluno —1000 men were made prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon were taken by the enemy. The Duke was at Albacete.

Saragossa still holds out, and if the Spanish and Portugueze accounts are correct, the French have lost a vast number of troops before it. The following statement appeared in the Spanish papers:—

Badajox, Feb. 3.—Yesterday a Saragossan Journal was received here, containing the particulars of the recent siege of that city, which was attacked by from 45,000 to 50,000 French, under the command of General Moncey. The conduct of General Palafox furnishes several anecdotes highly worthy of relation. The French General sent in a flag of truce with a summons, promising him a very advantageous capitulation. The instant he read this proposal, General Palafox was transported with indignation, and his feelings burst forth in these elevated expressions:—"Never can I capitulate or surrender; talk of that when I am dead." Being further told that all Spain was in the power of the French, and that he could have no hope of establishing a communication with any other country, he replied, "My communications are open with every part of Spain, and with the whole world; and if they were cut off, my bayonets would again restore them." He added, that he was not in a situation to apply for a capitulation; "for," said he, "if I had only a fifth part of the soldiers that I actually have, I should still vanquish you, as the plains of Arragon covered with your dead can testify, and being now at the head of a numerous and invincible army, I will endeavour to effect your total extermination."

Saragossa was closely blockaded by the French, but continued vigorously to hold out, and the gallant Palafox had proved successful in several sorties lately made by him from that renowned fortress. The patriots had also been successful in several actions in Catalonia, and advanced to the town of Figueras, and destroyed the French magazine at that place.

The Supreme Junta having discovered that a treasonable correspondence was carried on between some of the leading characters of Cadiz and the late Governor, the traitor General Morla, measures have been adopted, by which the correspondence has been intercepted. A number of arrests took place on the 2d of February, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained the following day, lest the indignation and fury of the populace should lead to sanguinary excesses.

The accounts from Cadiz of the 31st Jan. state that the Spaniards were then making every possible preparation to increase and strengthen the fortifications of that city; a great part of the arsenal of Seville was removing thither; the

the Spaniards in that direction continued firm in their determination to resist, by every means in their power, the progress of the enemy; and their efforts for that purpose were every day increasing. Preparations were making at Seville for the reception of the 40th British regiment, which was on its march thither from Portugal.

It appears that all the cannon in the lines of St Roque had been removed into Gibraltar for the purpose of being sent to Tortosa, in Catalonia.

We learn with great pleasure that the French and Spanish squadrons were moving to the outer harbour. The numerous French prisoners, confined both on board the hulks and in the city, were to be sent to Minorca and Majorca.

PORTUGAL.

Contrary to the expectation of every person in this country, the French had not entered Portugal on the 16th Feb. the date of the latest dispatches from Lisbon; nor did the Portugueze seem to be under any apprehension of an immediate visit from them. The people of Portugal are said to be arming with great enthusiasm, and formidable lists of armies already raised have been given. For our part, we do not believe that the Portugueze will attempt to resist the approach of a French army. The nation is too much degenerated to admit of such energy; nor, admitting the populace to be so inclined, could any leader of sufficient abilities be found in Portugal to head them.

Some disturbances have taken place in Lisbon, and the British, it appears, have not escaped insult. The following is the account of the affair that has been published:—Mr Villiers, our Ambassador at Lisbon, and his suite, had made every preparation for embarking on board the Venus Danish frigate. His own baggage, and that of his suite, were on the wharfs, and at the moment when they were about to be put on board, a Portugueze mob, suspecting that some of the remains of the treasure of Portugal had been secreted, seized the baggage, and with it seized the servants in the suite of Mr Villiers, who were thrown into prison. Mr Villiers lost no time in remonstrating against the violence of the proceeding; and the Government published the following proclamation:—

"Just representations having been made to the Governors of the kingdom, of insult offered in this capital to the military and civil officers of the army and navy of his Britannic Majesty, and to individuals attached and belonging to the British embassy in Portugal: The Governors of the kingdom are perfectly aware that those outrages proceed from the perfidious suggestions of the enemy of this kingdom, who, convinced that the power and strength of such a generous and useful ally oppose an invincible obstacle to the atrocious project of subduing the peninsula, endeavour, by every means in their power, to destroy the harmony which so fortunately subsists between Portugal and Great Britain. They therefore think it right to counteract the diabolical measures of that plot, and accordingly declare, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, our Lord, that they are determined to punish as disturbers of the public peace, and enemies to the state, all such persons as shall offer any insult to individuals belonging to the British army, who may be easily distinguished by their military uniform, and to the civil officers of the same army and navy, or to persons attached to the said British embassy, who shall be furnished with proper certificates which prove the service and employ they hold.

"The Governors of the kingdom are perfectly satisfied that all true Portugueze are sensible how much it is their duty to contribute to the preservation of the harmony which so happily subsists between the two powers; and that it is only by the union of their forces, and by the powerful assistance of the British army, their national independence can be asserted. They therefore hope that they, on their part, will heartily join in such measures as tend to prevent the ill informed or seduced from insulting the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, a most beloved Monarch, who, by his firmness and wisdom, has disconcerted the plans of the tyrant of Europe, and who, by means of his generous assistance, restored us to independence, sacrificing his gallant troops in

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our cause. It is mean to forget favours —to requite them with insult is an atrocious crime. He who commits them against an allied nation offends against public peace, endangers the public safety, and reviles the national character; a crime so heinous shall not remain unpunished; the law and the Magistrates shall justly and severely punish the offenders. J. A. S. DE MENDOZA."

The police of Lisbon has issued a decree, ordering all Frenchmen who are not naturalized nor confined for criminal offences, to quit Lisbon in eight days from the 6th of February, They are to retire to Caparica, Morsacem, and Trifaria, and forbidden to carry on any correspondence or intercourse, which is not absolutely necessary for their subsistence, or the liquidation of their mercantile concerns. Violations of this decree by Frenchmen, or by Portugueze harbouring Frenchmen on their premises, are to be rigorously punished.

We understand the British Government has agreed to make a loan to the Prince Regent of Portugal of the sum of L. 600,000. The mode of repayment is to be by consignments of Brazil commodities to Portugueze agents here, and the produce, when converted into money, is to be delivered over to the Treasury.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the 15th of January, a fleet of transports, consisting of about 40 sail, having on board the 1st battalion 3d Guards, Hon. Col. Stopford, the 87th regt. (2d battalion) Major Grose, the 88th regt. Col. Duff, &c. in whole about 7000 men, under the command of Major General Sherbrooke, sailed from Spithead, under convoy of the Niobe and Iris frigates, in order to take possession of Ceuta. On the 24th they encountered a violent storm in the Bay of Biscay, which entirely dispersed them. Several of them returned to Portsmouth, and others got into Corke, damaged. We have not heard of any being lost. They have since nearly all of them assembled at Corke, and sailed again for their destination on the 21st of February.

The London Gazette of February 4. contains dispatches from Lord Collingwood, dated on board the Ocean, off Toulon, December 1. It gives an account of the exertions of Capt. West, of the Excellent, and his ship's company, in assisting the Spaniards to defend Rosas, and the castle of Trinity, against the French in the month of November. These services appear to have been in every respect meritorious and splendid, and to have prevented these places for a long time from falling into the hands of the enemy. The fortifications were in bad repair, and the garrison not sufficiently numerous to defend the works. Our gallant marines and their officers supplied every defect as far as it was possible, and acted with an energy and activity entitled to the highest praise. The conduct of Lord Cochrane in particular is peculiarly splendid. We cannot avoid laying the following letter of Lord Collingwood, published in the same Gazette, and dated the 14th December, before our readers:

"My letter of the 1st inst. would inform you of the enemy having laid siege to the Castle of Rosas, and of the measures taken by the British ships in that bay in aid of the Spaniards for its defence. The Scout joined the squadron off Toulon on the 7th, and by her I received further accounts from Captain Bennet, of the Fame, of the progress the enemy was making against that important fortress. Captain Lord Cochrane has maintained himself in the possession of Trinity Castle with great ability and heroism; although the fort is laid open by the breach in its works, he has sustained and repelled several assaults, having formed a sort of rampart within the breach with his ship's hammock cloths, awnings, &c. filled with sand and rubbish. The zeal and energy with which he has maintained that fortress, excite the highest admiration. His resources for every exigency have no end. The Spanish Gov. of this castle is wounded, and on board the Meteor."

The dreadful storm of the 17th January has done considerable damage to the shipping. Two East Indiamen, the Britannia and Admiral Gardner, were driven on the Goodwin Sands, and wrecked. Great credit is due to the boatmen for their exertions in endeavouring to save the lives of the crews. The whole of them were saved, except seven of the Britannia's, and three of the Admiral Gardner's men. Part of the cargoes have been saved, but the vessels are lost.

BOARD

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

CONVENTION OF CINTRA.

Eighth day.—Dec. 13.

The Court resumed its deliberations this morning at ten o'clock.

The proceedings commenced by reading a letter from Sir H. Dalrymple to Sir C. Cotton, stating the operations of the British army up to the battle of Vimiera, and the terms of the subsequent armistice and convention.

Sir A. Wellesley then came forward, and stated, that, being at Brighton when he received Sir D. Dundas's letter of the 10th instant, requiring him to deliver in a narrative of the operations of the army, and the orders and instructions given from the time when he saw Sir Harry Burrard on the 20th, to the period when he finally resigned the command to that General on the 22d, the time was too short to draw up that narrative, and, consequently, he was unable to comply with the wishes of the Court; but he was ready to answer verbally to any question that might be put to him, and to give every information in his power; observing, at the same time, that it rested with Sir Harry Burrard, as Commanding Officer at that period, to give the narrative the Court wished for, and he doubted not but it would be satisfactory and correct.

Sir Harry Burrard then placed himself beside the President, and read his narrative, in substance as follows:

" Mr President, and my Lords and Gentlemen, In obedience to your commands,—I attend the Court of Inquiry this day, and I have now the honour of submitting to your consideration a narrative of my proceedings and conduct, with respect to his Majesty's army in Portugal. On the 15th of July, I received a notification from Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, that I was to be employed as second in command in an expedition determined on by his Majesty's Government, and begged I would immediately wait on Lord Castlereagh. I waited on his Lordship accordingly, and understood the expedition was destined to act inSpain and Portugal, as circumstances should render necessary. On the 20th, I received a notification from the Commander in Chief, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint me second in Command under Sir Hew Dalrymple, and with that notification, I received a copy of my instructions, and a list of the Staff, and the amount of the army to be employed. On the 23d I received my final orders from Lord Castlereagh; on the 27th I embarked at Portsmouth; and on the 31st sailed from that port, it having previously been stated to me by the Under Secretary of State, that Government were extremely impatient for my sailing. I also received a letter, previous to my leaving Portsmouth, from Lord Castlereagh, intimating a wish, before I proceeded to the south of Portugal, that I should touch at Oporto, or send some confidential agent there, to collect what information I could upon the matters connected with the service. Having experienced baffling winds in the Channel, I went on board the Brazen sloop, and arrived at Oporto on the 16th of August, where I learnt that Sir A. Wellesley, having been reinforced by General Spencer's division, had debarked at Mondego bay. I proceeded immediately on my voyage, and arrived at Mondego Bay on the 18th. It was my intention to have disembarked at that place, and to have sent Sir John Moore to the Tagus with his division, with a view to take the enemy in the rear, but I found a variety of obstacles opposed to me. In the first place, Sir A. Wellesley had swept the country of every species of conveyance, and though the people were disposed to assist the British arms, they had not the ability. Carriages we could find none, the streams were all dry, and with respect to provisions we should have been in a very precarious state. I made all possible inquiries after the 150 mules, promised by the Bishop of Oporto, but none had arrived, nor could any account of their speedy arrival be gained. It was equally imprudent at that time to have landed part of the reinforcements; for had Sir John Moore's brigade been disembarked, it would have taken time to equip that brigade, with a view of marching into the interior, and would besides have placed the columns at such a distance, that a want of co-operation must necessarily have been felt. I therefore resolved on proceeding to some other point of destination. On the 19th, we spoke a dispatch-boat, which informed us that Sir Arthur Wellesley had had a smart action with the enemy on the 17th, and had sustained some loss, but not adequate to that of the enemy. Having no cause to doubt the truth of this information, I directed Sir John Moore to return, and land at Mondego Bay, in order that he might be enabled to support Sir A. Wellesley, should he be obliged to fall back, or to assist him to prosecute further advantages. By the same boat I gained information that Peniche was in the hands of the enemy, and that it would be impracticable to land with safety south of that fort.—(Sir Harry then described the order in which he purposed landing his troops.)—On the 20th ult. when I was about to disembark, Sir Arthur Wellesley came off from the shore; and when

when on board, in presence of Brigadier-General Clinton, and others of the Staff, told me of the action of the 17th, and said it was his intention to advance next morning. I was of opinion that it was not expedient to adopt that intention, especially as he had communicated to me the difficulties the army laboured under, from the want of cavalry and artillery horses, and the impracticability of moving the army to any considerable distance from the victualling ships. The decision I came to, namely, that the army should halt, was a serious one, but in my mind amply justified by the considerations opposed to its advance. The enemy greatly out-numbered the British in cavalry, and the nearer they approached the defences surrounding Lisbon, the nearer were they to their resources. In such a state of things, had the British army received a check, the disasters might have been incalculable. I therefore thought it most proper to desist from an advance till a junction was formed with the remaining part of the British army.—(Here Sir Harry entered into a description of the relative strength of the several forts in the Tagus, and inferred that, while the British army were engaged in reducing these forts, the enemy might have fought them under great advantage; and further, had Sir C. Cotton been compelled to put to sea with his fleet, the impression upon the forts could have been very trifling, as the army had no heavy artillery or battering ammunition. The surf too might have cut off provisions.) Under all these circumstances, as I have before stated, I thought it prudent that the army should halt, and I felt great satisfaction that my brother officers, whose talents and experience were unquestionable, concurred with me in the propriety of that opinion. On the morning of the 21st I landed, and presently heard a firing towards Vimiera. I was convinced the enemy had anticipated the necessity of the British army's advancing, by commencing an attack themselves. I understood Sir Arthur Wellesley was on the left of the army, and I shortly after joined him on the heights. I had a few words of explanation with him, and had such reason to be satisfied with the dispositions he had made, that I directed him to go on, and complete the business he had so successfully and so happily begun. By thus directing him to proceed, I imagined I was exercising one of the functions of a commander in Chief, and I held myself responsible for the issue.—Soon after the French gave way, and in less than two hours they were every where repulsed. At this moment I was informed that no advantage could be expected from the Portugueze cavalry; and on Sir Arthur's suggesting the propriety of the troops advancing, I answered, that I saw no reason for changing my first opinion, and that it was better the army should wait the arrival of reinforcements before they proposed to advance. During the engagement, I had observed the inability of the artillery horses, and a want of celerity in their movements. I also observed large bodies of the enemy's cavalry moving in different directions, and a body of infantry to the left which had not been engaged. These, and other circumstances, formed my determination, and Generals Murray and Clinton said I had well determined. It also appeared to me that the enemy's plan of attack was ill advised and ill supported. Had we been more advanced, we should have been more exposed. I therefore thought it better to halt and refresh the men, and to get the wounded on board the ships. Gen. Ackland's brigade had been up all night, and the rest of the army was under arms before daylight. Of these disadvantages the enemy might have profited had we advanced, as they knew the country, and were in possession of its resources; but the principal reasons were what he had already stated, and the necessity of getting the wounded off the field of battle. On the 22d, Sir A. Wellesley came to me from Peniche, and informed me that Sir H. Dalrymple had arrived. I went to the outposts, and found the French General Kellerman was advancing with a flag of truce.—Of the transactions subsequent upon that, the Court, Sir Harry presumed, were already in possession."

A string of questions were put by the Court, and answered by Sir Harry Burrard, which our limits will not permit us to detail; and, at their conclusion,

Lord Moira put the following questions to Sir Harry Burrard:

Q. You have stated, as one of your reasons for not advancing, that the British troops had been long under arms, and were greatly fatigued. Is it not to be understood that the French troops had been an equal time under arms, and as fatigued with the action?—A. I thought the troops required refreshment. The French troops, I should suppose, must have been under arms much earlier than the English, as they marched to the attack.

Sir Harry Burrard then took his seat at a table near Sir Hew Dalrymple, and the statement of Sir Arthur at the opening of the Court, and the narrative delivered by Sir Harry, were read *pro forma* by the Deputy Judge Advocate, the Hon. Mr Ryder being absent.

A Gentleman, who officiated for the Judge Advocate, read a string of questions which

which had been previously sent to Sir H. Burrard; and the latter read his answers, which chiefly tended to the same points which were dwelt upon in his narrative, and in which he gave the same reasons for deciding that the army should not advance, which he had before detailed, namely, the want of cavalry and the deficiency of artillery horses.

After Sir Harry Burrard concluded his narrative, he underwent an examination upon questions suggested by Sir Arthur Wellesley, as did Sir Arthur himself, together with Generals Spencer, Ferguson, and Lord Burghersh, chiefly on the positions of the French and British armies, and upon the propriety or impropriety of the movements suggested by Sir A. Wellesley after the battle of the 21st, on the retreat of the French; in the course of which it was alleged, that had the attack of the enemy been followed up, not a French soldier of the left wing would ever have reached Lisbon, which measure had been urged very strongly by Sir Arthur, but countermanded in the orders by Sir Harry Burrard, who directed that the British troops should halt.

Ninth day.—Dec. 14.

Sir A. Wellesley underwent a long examination by Sir Harry Burrard, of which nothing new or important was the result.

Lord Moira then put to the three Generals the following questions:—Could the French have crossed the Tagus after the 22d of August? How was this conclusion to be resisted, viz. that Gen. Junot thought the conditions of the convention more advantageous to France than to protract the campaign in the manner in which it had been represented that it was in his power to do?

Sir H. Dalrymple, Sir H. Burrard, and Sir A. Wellesley, concurred in replying to the first question, that in their opinion the French certainly had it in their power after the 22d to cross the Tagus. They also concurred in answering to the last, that it was impossible for them to conjecture the motives by which Gen. Junot had been influenced in preferring the evacuation of Portugal to a protracted compaign there. To them the evacuation appeared advantageous to the British interests.

Col. Torrens was re-examined by Sir A. Wellesley and Sir H. Burrard. His testimony went to prove, that Sir Arthur had represented to Sir Harry, in the strongest terms, the expediency of pursuing the advantages gained by the British on the 21st, but in vain.

Sir Harry Burrard briefly addressed the Court, stating the reasons by which he had been induced to refuse Sir A. Wellesley permission to proceed. They were, in substance, that he understood the whole of the enemy's force had not been engaged in the battle of the 21st, and that the extensive lines which the British occupied were not favourable to any further advantages; that the centre of the British had been engaged an hour and a half; and that the enemy possessed a large body of cavalry. He was aware that his determination not to proceed was not likely to please a gallant army in the moment of triumph; but under all the circumstances of the case, he conceived, that had he not done so, he should have been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty. He lamented the absence of his Staff to corroborate his opinion; declared that he acted from the best of his judgment, and admitted that the responsibility of the business rested on him alone.

Sir A. Wellesley rose, and said, "Tho' I did, and still do differ from Sir H. Burrard, with respect to the expediency of pursuing the advantages gained over the enemy on the 21st, I hope I may be allowed to take this opportunity of declaring to the Court and the public, that I am convinced he was only influenced by such motives as an officer ought to feel in the discharge of his duty to his country."

Sir H. Burrard was then examined by Sir H. Dalrymple; in the course of which examination, he distinctly allowed that the convention had met with his approbation.

At five o'clock the President adjourned the Court, observing that the examination of evidence had closed, and that their further proceedings would not be in public.

REPORT TO THE KING.

The Report and Opinion of the Board of Inquiry have been sent to his Majesty.—The report contains a full abstract of the evidence, and is of great length, but the opinion is stated to be as follows:

"On a consideration of all the circumstances, as set forth in this report, we most humbly submit our opinion, that no further military proceeding is necessary on the subject, because, howsoever some of us may differ in our sentiments respecting the fitness of the convention, in the relative situation of the two armies, it is our unanimous declaration, that unquestionable zeal and firmness appear throughout to have been exhibited by Lieut.-Generals Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, as well as that the order and gallantry of the rest of the officers and soldiers, on every occasion during this expedition, have done honour to the troops, and reflected lustre on your Majesty's arms."

It seems that, upon this opinion being de-

delivered to the Commander in Chief, his Royal Highness found it was not so explicit, upon the armistice and convention, as the words of his Majesty's warrant appeared to enjoin, and the Court was therefore ordered to re-assemble, and subjoin their opinion—"Whether under the relative situation of the two armies on the 22d of Aug. an Armistice was adviseable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"—And, in like manner, their opinion—"Whether, under the relative situation of the two armies, subsequent to the armistice, and after the whole of the British force had been landed, a Convention was adviseable; and if so, whether the terms were such as ought to be agreed upon?"

Upon these two questions being separately put to each member of the Court, it appears that

Gen. Sir D. Dundas,
Gen. Lord Heathfield,
Gen. Craig,
Lt.-Gen. Earl Pembroke,
Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Nugent,
Lt.-Gen. Nicholls,
} Were for the armistice.

Earl Moira against the armistice.

And, upon the second question, it appears that

Gen. Sir D. Dundas,
Gen. Lord Heathfield,
Gen. Craig,
Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Nugent,
} Were for the convention.

Earl Moira,
Earl Pembroke,
Lieut.-Gen. Nicholls,
} Against the convention.

The following are the reasons given by the Officers who dissented from the majority.—

My reason for considering the armistice as advisable on the 22d of August was, because the enemy had been able to retire after the battle of the 21st, and take up a strong defensive position.

Ol. Nicholls, L. G.

I think, considering the great increase of our force from the first suspension of hostility to the definitive signing of the convention, added to the defeat the enemy had suffered, Sir Hew Dalrymple was fully entitled to have insisted upon more favourable terms. Ol. Nicholls, L. G.

I approve of the armistice after a due consideration of the relative situations of the two armies on the evening of the 22d August; but I cannot fully approve of the whole of the convention, after a due consideration of the relative situation of the two armies at the time; because it does not appear to me that, in the progress of the negociation, sufficient stress was laid upon the great advantages which had resulted, or were likely to result, from the former successful operations of the British army in the field, from the considerable reinforcements which had joined it subsequent to the commencement of the negociation, from the cause in which the British army was engaged being the cause of Portugal, which gave good reason to reckon upon the good will, if not upon the active assistance, of the majority of the inhabitants; and, also, from the unusual readiness which, as it appears to me, was manifested by Gen. Junot to enter into negotiation, and by the French negotiator to accede to terms as they were proposed, and to such construction as Lieut. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple put upon them in some instances, where they might have borne a difference of interpretation. I therefore think it probable, for the above reasons, that if less favourable terms to the French army had been insisted upon, they would have been acceded to.

Pembroke, Lieut. Gen.

I feel less awkwardness in obeying the order to detail my sentiments on the nature of the convention, because I have already joined in the tribute of applause due in other respects to the officers concerned. My opinion, therefore, is only opposed to their's on a question of judgment, where their talents are likely to have so much more weight, as to render the profession of my difference, even on that point, somewhat painful. The duty is, however, imperious on me, not to disguise or qualify the deductions which I have made during this investigation.

An armistice simply might not have been objectionable, because Sir Hew Dalrymple, expecting hourly the arrival of Sir John Moore's division, might see more advantage for himself in a short suspension of hostilities, than what the French could draw from it. But as the armistice involved, and in fact established the whole principle of the convention, I cannot separate it from the latter.

Sir A. Wellesley has stated, that he considered his force, at the commencement of the march from the Mondego river, as sufficient to drive the French from their posisions on the Tagus. That force is subsequently joined by above 4000 British troops, under Generals Anstruther and Ackland. The French make an attack with their whole disposeable strength, and are repulsed with heavy loss, tho' but a part of the British army is brought into action. It is difficult to conceive that the prospects which Sir A. Wellesley entertained could be unfavourably altered by these events, even had not the certainty of speedy reinforcements to the British army existed.

It

It is urged, that had the French been pushed to extremity they would have crossed the Tagus, and have protracted the campaign in such a manner as to have frustrated the more important view of the British Generals—namely, sending succours into Spain.

This measure must have been equally feasible for the French if no victory had been obtained over them; but I confess that the chance of such an attempt seems to me assumed against probability. Sir H. Dalrymple notices what he calls "the critical and embarrassed state of Junot," before that General had been pressed by the British army; and, in explanation of that expression, observes, that the surrender of Dupont, the existence of the victorious Spanish army in Andalusia, which cut off the retreat of the French in that direction, and the universal hostility of the Portugueze, made the situation of Junot one of great distress. No temptation for the translation of the war into Alentejo presents itself from this picture; nor does any other representation give ground to suppose that Junot could have contemplated the measure as holding forth any prospect but ultimate ruin, after much preliminary distress and disgrace. The strongest of all proofs as to Junot's opinion, arises from his sending, the very morning after the battle of Vimiera, to propose the evacuation of Portugal; a step which sufficiently indicated that he was satisfied he could not only make no effectual defence, but could not even prolong the contest to take the chance of accidents. He seems, indeed, to have been without any real resource.

It appears in evidence, that of the troops left by him in Lisbon and the forts, a considerable proportion were of very doubtful quality. Those troops on whose fidelity he could confide, had been dismayed by a signal defeat, and they were sensible that they had no succour to look for from abroad.—To the British generals it was known, when the armistice was granted, that 10,000 men under Sir J. Moore, as well as the 3d and and 42d regiments of foot, with the 18th dragoons, might be immediately reckoned upon; and although much advantage had not been drawn from the Portuguese troops, their support, and the general violence of the country against the French, cannot be laid out of this calculation.

The disparity of force and circumstances was, then, such as could leave no doubt that the issue must be favourable to us. I do not omit adverting to the difficulties urged as possible to occur in furnishing the British army with bread. But putting aside the obvious solution, that such a temporary privation is not ruinous to an army where cattle can be procured in the country, this difficulty cannot be well pleaded, if admission is to be given to the speculation, that the heavy cannon necessary for battering forts St Julien and Cascaes were to be got ashore in the bays of the rock of Lisbon. The question then comes to this, whether the convention did (as has been asserted) secure all the objects which were proposed by the expedition? If it did not, it was not what his Majesty was entitled to expect from the relative situation of the two armies.

I humbly conceive it to have been erroneous to regard the emancipation of Portugal from the French, as the sole or the principal object of the expedition. Upon whatever territory we contend with the French, it must be a prominent object in the struggle to destroy their resources, and narrow their means of injuring us, or those whose cause we are supporting. This seems to have been so little considered in the convention, that the terms appear to have extricated Junot's army from a situation of infinite distress, in which it was wholly out of play, and to have brought it, in a state of entire equipment, into immediate currency, in a quarter too where it must interfere with our most urgent and interesting concerns.

Had it been impracticable to reduce the French army to lay down its arms unconditionally, still an obligation not to serve for a specified time might have been insisted upon, or Belleisle might have been prescribed as the place at which they should be landed, in order to prevent the possibility of their reinforcing (at least for a long time) the armies employed for the subjugation of Spain. Perhaps a stronger consideration than the merit of those terms presents itself. Opinion relative to the British arms was of the highest importance, as it might influence the confidence of the Spaniards, or invite the nations groaning under the yoke of France, to appeal to this country, and co-operate with it for their deliverance. The advantages ought, therefore, to have been more than usually great, which should be deemed sufficient to balance the objection of granting to a very inferior army, hopeless in circumstances, and broken in spirit, such terms as might argue, that notwithstanding its disparity in numbers, it was still formidable to its victors. No advantages seem to have been gained that would not have equally followed from forcing the enemy to a more marked submission. The gain of time as to sending succours into Spain, cannot be admitted as a plea; because it appears that no arrangements for the reception of our troops in Spain had been undertaken previous to the con-

convention; and this is reasoning without subsequent facts.

The convention in Egypt, which has been advanced as a parallel case, appears to me inapplicable. No object beyond the dislodgement of the French from Egypt was there in question. In the present instance, the operation of the convention upon the affairs of Spain was a consideration of primary interest; and in that view the inevitable effect of some of the articles offers itself to my mind as liable to material objection.

I trust that these reasons will vindicate me from the charge of presumption, in maintaining an opinion contradictory to that professed by so many most respectable officers; for, even if the reasons be essentially erroneous, if they are conclusive to my mind (as I most consciously affirm them to be,) it is a necessary consequence that I must disapprove of the convention.

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—— Rodd,	—— Quilliam,
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The members of the Court being sworn, the prosecutor, Lieut. T. Steventon's narrative, was read, and the following witnesses examined:—The purser deposed, that on Monday the 12th, about one o'clock, he was walking on the starboard side of the quarter-deck, when he heard Capt. B. inquire for the prisoner, requesting to know why he was not on deck, and desired he might be immediately sent for. In the course of two or three minutes the prisoner came up, saying, "Did you send for me, Sir?" Capt. B. replied, "why was you not on deck at a time like this, when the ship was getting under weigh?" The prisoner replied, "I was never told;" when Capt. B. replied, "that was no excuse, and for his general bad conduct since he had been in the ship, he would disrate him, as neglect of duty was a thing he never forgave in any officer;" at the same time saying to the witness who was on the other side of the quarter deck, "Mr Snape, disrate him." The prisoner then said in a most contemptuous manner, (crossing his hands over his body) "Very well, Sir, you may do so if you please." The witness went below, and ordered the clerk to disrate him at the Captain's request. In the course of between ten and fifteen minutes, he went on deck, and reported that he had desired the clerk to disrate him; did not see the prisoner at that time. About three quarters of an hour after, the witness was standing on the poop, Capt. B. was standing with his back towards him on the larboard gang ladder, looking at the sails, when the witness observed the prisoner turn round the capstan, and when at the distance of five or six feet from Capt. B. observed him present a pistol at the back of Capt. B. The witness rushed from the poop with an intent to seize him, but before he reached him, he had discharged the contents in the back of Capt. B. He then flew to the assistance of the Captain, who, turning round, with one hand took hold of the stanchion, exclaimed, "I am shot! who has shot me?" and fell into my arms. Many flew to his assistance. The witness rushed from him in the agitation of his mind, to have put an end to the prisoner; when Mr Steventon the first Lieut. requested he would not do any thing to the prisoner, as he was then secured.—He then assisted in conveying Captain B. to his cabin, and continued with him for about fifteen minutes, when he thought, from his speaking so sensibly, there might yet be hopes, and the first Lieutenant immediately gave me a boat to go to Dr Beattie, his friend. He found Dr Beattie at home, who immediately went off; but unfortunately Capt. B. had expired five minutes before they reached the ship.

The Prosecutor then asked Mr Snape if Captain B. was ever made acquainted with the person who killed him?

A. He was: when the Captain was lying on the sofa, he looked round, and asked who had shot him; saying, "was it a great gun?" The Second Lieutenant, Mr Schultz, told him it was the prisoner; on which he replied, "I know, I know;" and looking round, said, "If I have injured any of you, God forgive me." I requested to hear if he had any thing particular to say, when he replied, "I have two sisters; tell them I am very sorry for the trouble I have given them."

Mr Galbraith, surgeon, was then examined. He said, "the balls or slugs entered the lower part of Capt. B's back, a little to the right side, and passed out at the belly, a little below the navel. Near the last wound, under the integuments, I could feel two hard substances, which I supposed to be slugs. I then reported to the Lieutenant that the Captain was mortally wounded. He was carried below to his own cabin,

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Mr Hammick produced three slugs, which he found in the body of the deceased after he was brought on shore.

Mr Coombes, midshipman, stated, that after the prisoner came below, he saw him sitting, leaning on his elbow; he spoke to himself, and said, "What am I broke for? I will be revenged;" and knocked his hand on the table. He took the pistol from a side chest close to the bulk-head, and ran up the ladder.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, the President asked the prisoner what he had to say? Prisoner—"I have no witnesses, and I do not see what use it will be for me to make any defence; I leave it to the Court to judge as they think proper."

On this the Court was cleared, and, after having deliberately weighed the evidence in support of the charge, was of opinion it was fully proved; and adjudged him to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, at the yard-arm of one of his Majesty's ships, and at such time as the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall please to direct.

The doors being opened, and the audience re-admitted, the sentence was pronounced accordingly; after which Rear-Admiral Sutton addressed the prisoner as follows:—"After the solemn and awful sentence just pronounced upon you, for the foul murder of your captain, manifesting, by the nature of the act, a mind of the most depraved assassin, you cannot expect mercy, even from the unremitting humanity of a benevolent Sovereign: therefore, for the remaining period of your existence in this life, lose not an instant in preparing yourself, by every possible means, for the awful tribunal before which you must soon appear."

On Monday, Dec. 26. the execution of this unfortunate man took place on board the Parthian, in Hamoaze, Plymouth. At eight o'clock in the morning, the signal of a yellow flag was hoisted on board the flag-ship, and repeated by a gun and a similar signal from the Parthian. A boat, manned and armed, was sent from each ship to attend round the Parthian. Mr Smith had been extremely penitent since his conviction, and was employed in prayer the whole of the preceding night, with the chaplain of the Salvador del Mundo. At eight o'clock he received the sacrament, and at nine, attended by the provost marshal, with a drawn sword, ascended from his cabin, accompanied by the clergyman, to the platform on the forecastle of the Parthian.—Two double-headed shot were then suspended round his ancles, and, after a short time spent in prayer, he took leave of the clergyman, made the usual signal, when the fatal bow-gun was fired, and he was run up to the fore-yard-arm, and launched into eternity. After hanging an hour, his body was put into a shell, and conveyed to the Royal Naval Hospital for interment.—Smith was a native of St Croix, in the West Indies; his father British, his mother a native of the island. It is hoped his melancholy fate will operate as a serious warning to other inferior officers in the Royal Navy, how they give way to passionate revenge, when reprimanded by their superior officers for neglect of duty.

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The fire began in what was called the Chinese lobby, that is, the lobby underneath the grand lobby which faced Brydges Street. This Chinese lobby was the second entered going into the Theatre from Brydges Street: it was usually but ill-lighted, and from it ascended two stair-cases to the main passages and lobbies level with the back of the front boxes. According to the original plan of the Theatre, this Chinese lobby was intended to be surrounded with shops, for the sale of various articles, such as gloves, fruits, &c. This lobby was nearly ready, the varnishers were at work rather late on Friday night, and from negligence the fire happened. How it happened is not exactly known; but it is known that the varnish caught fire, and that almost instantly the whole Theatre was in a blaze, the varnish being such combustible matter, newly laid on the walls, and much of it lying about; though the fire was im-

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immediately discovered by a gentleman of the name of Kent, passing in Brydges Street, yet there was no possibility of getting it under. No performance having taken place that night, it being Oratorio night, there was but one watchman or two and a porter in the house; and as the fire began at the most remote part from their usual stations, it had acquired an unconquerable height before they were aware of its having begun. The supply of water on the top of the Theatre was quite useless, the flames being up there as soon as any person could have reached the roof, and the iron curtain, which, in case of fire, it was intended to drop in the centre of the house, at the front of the stage, thus to save one half of it at least, had been found so rotten, and the machinery so impracticable, that it had been removed.

In less than a quarter of an hour the fire spread in one unbroken flame over the whole of the immense pile, extending from Brydges Street to Drury Lane, so that the pillar of fire was not less than 450 feet in breadth. It is impossible for the mind to conceive any thing more magnificent than this spectacle, if the idea of the horror and ruin which it brought on the sufferers could have been separated from the sublimity of the object. In about thirty minutes after its commencement the Apollo on the top fell into the pit, and soon after the whole of the roof also fell.—Mr Kent, accompanied by two others, proceeded by way of the stage to the spot on fire, and at that time it was confined to the saloon under the coffee-room which fronts Brydges Street. In a very few minutes the whole of that part of the Theatre, together with the front row of boxes, were on fire, and the rapidity of the flames was such, that before twelve o'clock the whole of the interior of the Theatre was one blaze. At the suggestion of a gentleman present, Mrs Jordan's dressing-room was broken open, and her bureau, the looking glasses, &c. were conveyed away. The treasury was next looked to, some gentlemen present having directed the attention of about a dozen persons, who were in the house, thither, and all the books, papers, &c. were conveyed away to the houses of Mr Grubb, Mr Rowley, in Russel Street, and Mr Kent, of Tavistock Street. These books and papers, with the articles from Mrs Jordan's rooms, were the only things saved. The persons interested in the Theatre speedily arrived; but these, together with the performers, were in time to witness the destruction of the property. At this moment Mr Peake, the treasurer, arrived, in a state of agitation not easily to be described, and, against the repeated advice of his friends, resolutely went to the treasury, and succeeded in getting away other private papers. The Theatre was at this time left to its fate, and the appearance was awfully and tremendously grand. Never before was beheld so immense a body of flame, and the occasional explosions that took place were awful in appearance beyond description. The interior was most completely destroyed by one o'clock.

When the leaden cistern fell in, it produced a shock like an earthquake, and the burning matter forced up into the air resembled a shower of rockets and other artificial fireworks. Some of the houses partially caught fire in Russel Street; but the engines, with a plentiful supply of water, continued to play on the houses contiguous to the Theatre. The advantage of having a great public structure of this kind in an insulated situation was apparent upon this awful and melancholy occasion. Although the engines could not arrest the progress of the flames in the Theatre, they were able to play upon the surrounding buildings, and thus saved the neighbourhood from destruction. In contemplation of fire, there was a reservoir full of water on the top of the building, which fell in. Of its quantity, and that supplied by the engines, some idea may be formed from the appearance of the street, in the vicinity. The whole line from the Theatre down to St Clement's Church, which had been perfectly dry only an hour before, was scarcely passable at two o'clock, from the depth of water upon it. Neither the burning of Covent Garden Theatre, nor the late fire at St James's Palace, can be compared, interrific grandeur, with the fire of Drury Lane. The Thames appeared like a sheet of fire.

Several Members of Parliament quitted the House of Commons and went upon Westminster Bridge, to view the flames, which,

which, from that point, presented a spectacle more sublimely terrific than any that has been witnessed in the capital since the fire of 1666. Those who recollect how beautiful and conspicuous an object the Theatre appeared from the Bridge, may form some conception of the awful spectacle it exhibited. The night was uncommonly fine, and the body of the flames spread such a mass of light over the metropolis, that every surrounding object glittered with the brightness of gold. About half past twelve parts of the outward walls, both in Russel Street and Vinegar Yard, fell down, and completely blocked up the passages. At three o'clock the flames had nearly subsided, and that once magnificent structure presented to the view nothing but an immense heap of ruins. At five o'clock the flames were completely subdued.

The building of the Theatre cost 200,000l. Of the immense property of all sorts, in scenery, machinery, dresses, decorations, music, instruments, plays, &c. of which nothing was saved, no estimate can be formed.

If the Theatre cost 200,000l. in building fifteen years ago, it cannot now be rebuilt for 300,000l. It was insured only for something more than forty thousand pounds, in the following offices :—

5000 British,	6500 Eagle,
13,000 Imperial	6500 Globe,
10,000 Hope,	—— 41,000

On Saturday morning, about three o'clock, one of the fragments of the wall in Russell Street, in falling into the street, killed a poor man, who was indiscreetly standing at a door opposite to the place. Another person was wounded, but not severely. The walls fell to the ground, at intervals, as the fire consumed the timbers in their centre; but the danger was visible from the cracks, and they generally fell inwards. Thro' the whole night, however, the tottering fragments hung in the most tremendous form, and raised the most lively attention of the spectators who watched their fall.

On Saturday evening, at six o'clock, the wall at the east end fell with a tremendous crash on the side next Drury Lane.

A high paling fence has been properly erected round all the avenues to protect the passengers from further accident.

FATAL DUEL.

On Tuesday morning February 28, about nine o'clock, a meeting took place at Chalk Farm, between Lord Falkland, a captain in the royal navy, and —— Powell, Esq. of Devonshire Place, an intimate friend of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. They were attended to the ground by two friends not known. The distance of ten paces being stepped, and the pistols loaded by the seconds, the parties took their ground, when, by *etiquette*, Mr Powell being entitled to the first shot, his ball fatally entered the right groin of Lord Falkland. He was attended by Mr Heaviside the surgeon. The cause of this fatal duel arose from, as it is said, a misunderstanding that took place the night before at Stevens's hotel in Bond Street, from Lord Falkland's addressing Mr Powell by the familiar appellation of *Poggy*; on which the latter expressed much displeasure, remarking "that he had not the honour of being sufficiently acquainted with him to entitle his Lordship to take so great a liberty." This drew from Lord F. a sarcastic reply, accompanied by some threats; on which Mr P. rejoined, that "he had that in his hand (meaning his stick) which would defend him against any menace, even from a Lord." Lord F. on the instant snatched a cane from some Gentleman in the room, and, as it is reported, struck Mr P many severe blows with it. Mr Powell has always been esteemed, by a numerous body of most respectable friends and acquaintance, as one of the best tempered and most inoffensive men that exists. After the duel, Lord Falkland was conveyed to the house of Mr Powell in Devonshire Place, in the latter gentleman's carriage. Lady Falkland was kept ignorant of this calamitous event nearly the whole of the day, at her apartments at Durant's Hotel, from no friend having sufficient fortitude to impart to her the melancholy event. About seven o'clock in the evening, however, she received some information respecting it, and proceeded, with her children, to Devonshire Place, to visit his Lordship. An operation was attempted to be performed next day, for the purpose of extracting the ball, but we understand it failed. His Lordship languished in great pain till two o'clock on Thursday morning, when he expired, to the great grief of his Lady and infant family. His Lordship acquitted Mr Powell of all blame in this fatal rencontre, declaring that he alone was in fault. Lord Falkland was esteemed an extremely active officer. He was pleasant and lively in company, but yielded too much to convivial excess, which occasioned his dismissal from the command of the Quebec frigate in Sept. 1807.

On

On the 27th of January a sudden thaw took place, which produced effects in the streets of the metropolis of London, and the roads in the neighbourhood, which have been scarcely paralleled at any former period. The water produced by the melting of a vast quantity of snow rendered some of the roads quite impassable, and the torrents which have thus been caused have done great damage. At Battle-bridge, Gray's Inn-lane road, the water rushed into the houses, and the inhabitants were forced to fly to their upper stories for protection; the Kensington road could only be passed with great difficulty by carts. In Dorset Street, Portman Square, the common sewer was blown up, and left a dreadful chasm. In the houses in the neighbourhood of Kensington and Vauxhall, a torrent of water rose, which in its progress carried away furniture, trunks of trees, cattle, &c. and has destroyed a great number of bridges.—The Clapham road was rendered quite impassable; several houses in that line were completely insulated by the water, and the inhabitants unable to obtain provisions, or to get out of their houses, for two days.

Accounts from different parts of the country state a variety of accidents from the inundations occasioned by the above sudden thaw. In Bedford Street, Walcot, near Bath, several houses were undermined by the force of the water, fell down, and buried the inhabitants, amounting to about ten, in the ruins. A number of bridges were carried away; and corn stacks, hay ricks, cows, pigs, &c. swept down the river. At Eton, and the lower parts of Windsor, the inhabitants were obliged to take shelter in the upper stories, the lower being inundated. Much damage was also done near the river—Chelsea, Lambeth, Deptford, &c. have suffered much. The roads, in many places, were impassable, and the mail-coaches stopt.

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION, SECOND DIVISION.
Feb. 11. 1809.

SOME time since, some of the Edinburgh lodges, or at least a considerable number of the members of these lodges, withdrew themselves from the Grand Lodge of Scotland; in consequence of which the Grand Lodge had issued denunciations against the private individuals who had so seceded, and expelled them from all masonic privileges.

The question now before the Court originated in bills of suspension, presented in name of certain individuals, who had been appointed by the Grand Lodge as the legitimate office-bearers of these lodges, against the others who had seceded, praying the Court to interdict these persons from meeting as masonic bodies. The lodges are Mary's Chapel, Canongate Kilwinning, St Andrew's, St David's, and Caledonian. The interdicts had been granted by Lords Newton, Glenlee, and Cullen, whose judgments were now brought under the review of the Court.

Before proceeding to hear the counsel for the parties, the Lord Justice Clerk stated to the Court, that a paper was appended to the answers for the suspenders, derogatory to the dignity of the Court. He alluded to a letter from Lord Moira to the Substitute Grand Master Mr Inglis, and which not only stated, in forcible terms, the private opinion of that nobleman, but contained also the opinion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon the merits of this question. This production his Lordship conceived to be highly indecent and improper, as it seemed to be brought forward with no other view than to influence unduly the decision of the Judges. That upon a former occasion of this kind, where an attempt had been made to influence the opinions of the Judges, it was upon record, that the Court had interfered in a very decided manner; and could he imagine or suppose for a moment (what he well knew to be impossible,) that his Royal Highness, or Lord Moira, had given their authority for the pretended production, it would be incumbent on the

Court

Court to act as their predecessors had done on that occasion, by ordering the documents in question to be burnt by the hands of the common executioner, and by granting warrant of commitment; but he was well aware, that no such proceedings were, or could be, sanctioned by his Royal Highness or that distinguished Nobleman; on the contrary, the letter in question seemed to be a confidential letter from Lord Moira to Mr Inglis. Blame, therefore, could only attach to the agent in the case; and his Lordship concluded by moving that he be ordered to attend at the bar on Tuesday next.

Counsel were then heard for the parties, viz. Mr Hume, at considerable length, for the seceding lodges, and the Hon. Henry Erskine and Mr Clerk for the suspenders. The action was laid upon an act passed in the year 1799, entitled 'An act for the preventing of seditious meetings;' and it was contended by Mr Hume, that, 1st, The applicants had no patrimonial or substantial interest in this case, and consequently no title to pursue; 2dly, That the act did not apply, his clients having been qualified before the clerk of the peace, in terms applicable to masonic lodges; whereas, by a certificate he produced, the Grand Lodge of Scotland itself never had complied with the terms of the act, nor qualified in terms of law.

The Court was of opinion to remove the interdict, and passed the bill, that the rights of parties might be farther inquired into.

February 14.

This day the agent for the suspenders, Mr D. Murray, W. S. attended at the bar of the Court; but before farther procedure, Mr Inglis, Substitute Grand-Master, begged to be heard. He stated, that no blame could at all attach to Mr Murray, on account of the production in question. He was ready and willing, if blame attached to any person, to take the whole responsibility upon himself. He had received the letter in question from the Noble Lord, in his official capacity of Grand Master, and had accordingly laid it before the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Forming, therefore, as it did, a part of the record of the Grand Lodge, he submitted that it was a proper production in this question. A minute was then given in and read, for Mr Murray, and Mess. Clerk, Greenshiels, and the Hon. Henry Erskine, were severally heard, each of whom acknowledged their advice had been given to produce the letter complained of.

It was stated from the Bench, that certainly every idea of an improper motive upon the part of the gentlemen at the bar, was done away by the explanation that had been given; but still the Court were of opinion, that if parties were allowed to make such productions in a Court of Justice, containing the opinions of private persons, far less that of the greatest subject in the state, and heir apparent to the Crown, it might tend to very dangerous consequences indeed. The Court therefore ordered the letter in question to be withdrawn from the process, and all statements from it to be expunged from the record.

Sir John Moore.—On Wednesday Feb. 15. at a meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow, called by the Lord Provost, it was unanimously agreed to erect a monument to the memory of their ever-to-be-lamented and gallant townsman, Sir John Moore, K. B.—A sum exceeding 1500l. was immediately subscribed. The subscription already amounts to upwards of 3000l.

Mrs Moore, mother of Gen. Moore, has most generously sent to the Treasurer of the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow one hundred guineas, "as a small testimony of the high sense she entertains and the gratitude she feels to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and the inhabitants of her native city of Glasgow and neighbourhood, for the honour already shewn, and still more what is intended to perpetuate the memory of her beloved son."

On the 22d of February Robt. Stewart, for house-breaking and theft, was executed at the West End of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, pursuant to his sentence. He was assisted in his devotions by the Rev. Dr Baird and Mr Porteous, chaplain to the jail, and met his fate with penitence and resignation.

John Macintyre and Andrew Stewart, convicted at the same time with Robert Stewart, and Rachael Wright for child-stealing, have all received his Majesty's most gracious pardon, on condition of being transported for life.

Civil

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall, Jan. 28. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. James Earl of Hopetoun, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name and title of Baron Hopetoun of Hopetoun, in the county of Linlithgow, with remainder to the heirs male lawfully begotten of his late father John Earl of Hopetoun, deceased.

The Earl of Cloncarty has been elected a Temporal Peer of Ireland, in the room of the late Earl of Clanricarde. Fifty-one Peers only voted, of whom 50 were for Lord Cloncarty, and one for the Earl of Mount Cashel.

Queen's Palace, Feb. 6. The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knight, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and appointed a Judge of the Arches Court, in the room of Sir William Wynne, resigned.

The King was also pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Doctor Christopher Robinson, appointed his Majesty's Advocate General, in room of Sir John Nicholl

Foreign Office, Feb. 6. The King has been pleased to appoint Charles Oakeley, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

Whitehall, Jan. 18. The King has appointed the Rev. Alexander Symers to the church of Lethnot, in the presbytery of Brechin, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Taylor.

March 7. The King has also presented the Rev. Donald Ross to the church of Kilmuir, in the Isle of Skye, vacant by the death of the Rev. Donald Martin.

George Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, has presented the Rev. James Strachan to the church of Cavers.

The Earl of Cassillis has presented the Rev. William Ferrie to the Professorship of Civil History in the United College of St Andrew's, in room of Dr Adamson deceased.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Lord Napier, the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate, Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. of Ochtertyre, Adam Rolland, Esq. Advocate, Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow, John Campbell, Esq. and David Reid, Esq. seven of the Honourable Board of Trustees, to be Commissioners for carrying into execution the act passed last session of Parliament for the further encouragement of the British White Herring Fisheries.

VACCINATION.—In pursuance of the resolution of Parliament passed in the last session, a national institution for promoting Vaccination is established under the management of a Board, which consists of the following Members:—Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. President of the Royal College of Physicians: Dr Mayo, Dr Heberden, Dr Satterley, and Dr Bancroft, Censors of the College; George Chandler, Esq. Master; and Robert Keate, Esq. and Sir Charles Blicke, Governors of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Board have appointed the following Officers;—Director, Dr Jenner; Assistant-Director, James Moore, Esq.; Register, Dr Hervey; Principal Vaccinator, J. C. Carpue, Esq; Vaccinators at the Stations, Charles Aikin, Esq. T. Hale, Esq. Richard Lane, Esq. Edward Leese, Esq. S. Sawrey, Esq. and J. Vincent, Esq.—Secretary, Charles Murray, Esq.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 4. 1809. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, to be Major-General of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in room of Admiral Lord Gardner deceased.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

War-Office, Jan. 14.

43d Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Francis Cradock, to be Colonel, vice Gen. Smith, deceased.

71st Ditto—Lieut.-Gen. Francis Dundas, to be Colonel, vice Sir John Cradock.

94th Ditto—Lieut.-General James Lord Forbes, to be Colonel, vice Dundas.

3d Garrison Battalion—Major General Rowland Hill, to be Colonel, vice Lord Forbes.

War Office, Jan. 28.

3d Foot Guards—Captain John Charles Rooke to be Captain of a company, vice Lieut.-Col Robert Anstruther, deceased.

18th Foot—Lieut.-Col. Geo. Horsford, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Honyman, deceased.

52d Ditto—Major-General Hildebrande Oakes, to be Colonel, vice Sir John Moore, deceased.

3d West India Regiment—Major-Gen. John Cope Sherbrooke, to be Colonel, vice Oakes.

Sicilian Regiment—Major-General Ronald Craufurd Ferguson, to be Colonel, vice Sherbrooke.

STAFF.

Feb. 25. His Majesty has appointed Col. Thomas Graham of the 90th foot, (Balgowan,) to be Major General in the army.

Brigadier-General Henry Clinton to be Adjutant General to the Forces in Ireland, vice Brigadier-General Robert Anstruther, deceased.

Deputy Commisssary-General Robert Hugh Kennedy to be a Commissary-General

neral of Stores, Provisions, and Forage to the Forces.

Downing Street, Jan. 30. The King has been pleased to appoint Brigadier General the Hon. Charles William Stewart to be Governor of Fort Charles, in the island of Jamaica.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 23. At Lettoch, near Beauly, Lieut. Robert Robertson, 74th regiment, to Margaret, third daughter of the Rev. Mr Paterson, of the Scots Episcopal Church at Lettoch.

26. At Aberdeen, Capt. Adam Mellis, 45th regiment, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Capt. William Gibbon, jun. of Aberdeen.

Feb. 10. At Edinburgh, Mr James Scott, tobacconist, Hawick, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr George Turnbull, merchant there.

10. At Cupar-Fife, James Greig, Esq. to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr George Campbell.

16. At Reading, Berks, Dr W. P. Lauder, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Dalmer, Esq. of that place.

27. At Merchiston Hall, Charles Campbell, Esq. younger of Comby, to Miss Christian Graham Napier, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Napier.

27. At Glenluce, Mr William Kerr, of Stranraer, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Hope of the Royal Artillery.

March 2. At Edinburgh, Mr John Easton, merchant there, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Bennet, Esq. of Gairnybridge.

3. At London, James Stewart Oliphant, Esq. of Rossie, to Miss Anna Read, daughter of William Truman Read, Esq. of North Audley Street, London.

3. At Powder Hall, near Edinburgh, William Macdonald, Esq. younger of Cailey, to Helen, daughter of Thomas Currie, Esq. of Ormiston.

3. At Edinburgh, Charles Campbell, Esq. Lieutenant 94th regiment, to Miss Hook, daughter of the late Captain Lionel Hook, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

6. At London, Charles Ruddoch, Esq. late of Tobago, to Mrs Macfarlane, of Donavourd, Perthshire.

6. At Glasgow, Mr James Cowan, merchant, to Janet, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pott, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

9. At Edinburgh, James Davidson, Esq. W. S. to Mrs Miller, widow of John Miller, Esq. of Jamaica.

9. At Liverpool, Mr Walter Laidlaw, merchant there, eldest son of Mr Laidlaw, Philiphaugh, to Miss Rogers, only daughter of James Rogers, Esq. of the former place.

10. At Springfield, near Douglas, Lieut.-Col. Robert Bowie, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal establishment, to Miss Eliza Coventry, daughter of the late James Coventry, Esq.

13. At Largs, Archibald Douglas, Esq. advocate, to Jane, daughter of Francis Brown, Esq.

14. Mr John Hay, merchant, Leith, to Miss Alice Cranstoun, daughter of the late Mr Robert Cranstoun, Cringhall.

14. At London, Lieut.-Col. Barclay, of the 52d regiment, to Miss Isabella Colquhoun, second daughter of Pat. Colquhoun, Esq.

15. At Edinburgh, John Swinton, Esq. of Broadmeadows, to Miss Rannie, only daughter of the late James Rannie, Esq. merchant in Leith.

22. At ditto, Thomas Guthrie Wright, Esq. Auditor of the Court of Session, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Dr John Hill, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 24. At Aldourie, Inverness-shire, the Lady of William Fraser Tytler Esq. a daughter.

26. At Clifton, the Lady of Capt. Deans Dundas, Royal Navy, a daughter.

March. 1. At Whiterig, Mrs Sibbald, a son.

3. At St Andrew's, the Viscountess Glentworth, a son and heir.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Inglis, wife of William Inglis, Esq. writer to the signet, a son.

4. At ditto, the Lady of Dr Mackenzie Grieve, a daughter.

6. At Doune Lodge, the Lady of Lord Doune, a daughter.

8. At Lixmount Cottage, the Lady of William Jay Esq a son.

10. At Closeburn Hall, the Lady of C. G. S. Menteath, Esq. a son.

13. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Capt. D. Campbell, Royal Navy, a daughter.

14. Mrs Kinloch of Kilrie, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 14. In Jamaica, Mr John Farquharson, son of the deceased Mr James Farquharson, late of Coldrach.

19. In Spanish Town, Jamaica, Elizabeth Haywood, a free black woman, at the very advanced age of 130 years.

20. At Barbadoes, John Booth, Esq. surgeon of his Majesty's ship Pompee.

Nov. 10. In Jamaica, Mr James Allardyce, son of James Allardyce, Esq. Collector of the Customs, Aberdeen.

30. At —, Mrs Lucinda Heywood, wife of Henry Young, Esq. Madeira.

Dec.

Dec. 4. At Demerara, universally respected and regretted, Dr James Robinson.

6. At ditto, Mr John Dickson, son of the late Mr Gilbert Dickson, of Glasgow, a young man of the most promising abilities, and deeply regretted by all his relations.

20. William Ker, Esq. of Spring Garden, Jamaica.

26. At Deptford, Miss Mary Ann Milne, daughter of the Rev. Dr Colin Milne.

In the island of Trinidad, Capt. Quintin Logan, of the 57th regiment, Brigade-Major to his Excellency Governor Hislop.

Jan. 12. At Glasgow, Mrs Darling M'Kechnie, wife of Mr James Forrester, merchant.

13. At Exeter, Miss Rebecca Wright Finlay, of Wallyford.

13. At ——, in the prime of life, deeply lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances, Lieut. John Cameron (late commander of his Majesty's brig Flamer,) son of the late Mr John Cameron, saddler in Dunkeld.

15. At Nairn Grove, Dr John M'Farlane, eldest son of Collector M'Farlane, who, from his amiable disposition and abilities, promised to be a credit to himself and family.

—. At Corunna, while serving with the British army, Lieutenant W. Dawson, of the 1st regiment, or Royals.

17. Of the wounds he received in the battle of Corunna, Captain Duncan Campbell, of the 42d regiment, son of Mr Donald Campbell, of Ardnacross, isle of Mull.

21. At St Andrew's, in an advanced age, Captain John Graham Bonar, of Greigstown, much regretted by his family and friends.

23. At Braco Park, Mr William Garden.

25 At Lundersdean, near Haddington, Mrs Margaret Laurie, aged 86, relict of Mr Robert Aitchison, late farmer at Thurston Mains.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr John Brown, wright.

29. At Haslar Hospital, Gosport, Lieut. Joseph Nunn, of the 76th regiment, in consequence of the wounds which he received in the battle of Corunna.

30. At Aberdeen, aged 62, Mr Alexander Calder, cabinet-maker.

31. At Sanda House, in Kintyre, Mrs Hester Campbell, wife of Major Hector M'Neill, of Ardnacross.

At Winchester, T. Scott, Esq. late of the island of Tobago.

The Rev. Thomas Moss, many years minister of Briery Hill Chapel, and author of "The Beggar's Petition," and other admired poetical pieces.

Lately, Mrs Bethune, relict of the Rev. Dr Bethune, of Rowsant.

Lately, at Ambleside, Lieutenant James Stewart, 88th regiment, son of the late Lieut.-General James Stewart.

Lately, in consequence of the wounds he received in the battle of Vimiera, Captain Eustace, 20th dragoons, son of the late General Eustace.

Feb. 1. At Tilloch, parish of Echt, aged 84, Mrs Barbara Duthie, relict of the Rev. William Copland, minister of the united parishes of Forbes and Kearn.

1. At Haslar Hospital, Portsmouth, Mr William M'Gill, surgeon in the 1st regiment (Royals,) and eldest son of Mr William M'Gill, Port-Glasgow. His death was occasioned by a fever, brought on by extreme fatigue during the late expedition in Spain.

2. At Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs Stanley, aged 92, relict of the Hon. and Rev. John Stanley, formerly one of the rectors of Liverpool.

2. At Plymouth, of his wounds received in Spain, Major Crigan, of the 81st regt. son of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Man.

2. At East Coats, Fife, Mr John Edie, farmer there.

3. At London, Laurence Dundas Campbell, Esq. By the death of this Gentleman the republic of letters has lost a most able and ardent member. There was nothing in the walks of literature or politics in which the variety and versatility of his talents did not enable him to take a lead. Circumstances, however, necessarily confined his pursuits to the affairs of our empire in India, and of these he possessed a profound and philosophic knowledge.—Mr Campbell was the first who set on foot, in 1798, the Asiatic Annual Register, and who has since conducted it with such ability and success. To that work we may well refer for Mr Campbell's minute and accurate knowledge of our Indian affairs, which has been still further manifested in his strictures on the charges recently brought against the Marquis Wellesley in the House of Commons. At the moment of his last illness, he was occupied in writing the history of the administration of that distinguished nobleman in India; and the public have to regret that Mr Campbell has not lived fully to complete a work that would have most satisfactorily demonstrated the masterly and comprehensive scheme of policy which the noble Marquis had digested, and laid down as the most efficient rule for the government of our Indian empire. In short, Mr Campbell's intellectual endowments could only be surpassed by that mildness of manners, and amenity of disposition, which gave so powerful a charm to his social virtues, in all the relations and all the habitudes of private life.

Feb.

Feb. 10. At London, French Laurence Esq. LL.D. and M. P. for Peterborough.

11. Captain Carruthers, Brigade-Major to General Craufurd, and lately returned from Spain.

17. At Plymouth, Mr Robert Anderson, from Cupar Angus, surgeon, Royal Navy.

17. At London, Lieut.-General Arthur Ormsby, Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

18. At Edinburgh, Duncan Buchanan, Esq. late surgeon in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

19. At Portsmouth, Capt. Thomas Hawker, of the Royal Navy.

19. James King, Esq of Drums, in the 86th year of his age.

20. At Leith, Mr Alexander Aitken.

20. At Perth, Mr James Morison bookseller.

20. At Paisley, Mr Alexander Montgomerie, late manufacturer in Glasgow.

20. At London, Gen. T. O. Mordaunt, aged 79.

21. At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Grindlay, writer.

23. At Steyning Barracks, Capt. Martin Armstrong, of the 1st battalion 5th foot.

23. At Alnwick, Nathaniel Davison, Esq. formerly his Majesty's consul at Nice and Algiers.

23. At London, Lady Dowager Ashburton, in the 65th year of her age.

23. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Mary Sangster, fourth daughter of the late Mr John Sangster, factor for Lord Dundas in the Orkneys.

23. At ditto, Mr John Howden, saddler in Edinburgh.

23. At Rachan, Peebleshire, Mrs Loch of Rachan.

23. At Hawick, in the 93d year of her age, Mrs Elizabeth Elliott, daughter of the deceased William Elliott, Esq. of Borthwickbrae.

23. At Stirling, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs Barbara Steuart, daughter of the late Archibald Steuart, Esq of Steuarthall.

24. At Duntrune, Forfarshire, Miss Graham of Duntrune.

24. At London, the Earl of Orford. He is succeeded by his son Lord Walpole, now Earl of Orford.

24. Alexander Anderson, Esq. of Udall.

25. Mr Robert Corbett, of Cunnigar.

26. At Smidholm, parish of Tinwald, Jean Burgess, aged 93. She had been 67 years married to one husband, and, before she died, 113 could call her mother, grandmother, and great grandmother. Thirty-seven of these were great grand-children.

27. At Stronchrigan, Argyllshire, Arabella Campbell, daughter of the late Capt. James Campbell, of Stronslang.

27. At Strathaven, John Smith Esq. of Crosshill.

28. At Lathrisk, David Johnston, Esq. advocate, eldest son of David Johnston, Esq. of Lathrisk.

At Ballaville, Ross-shire, the Lady of the deceased Alexander Chisholm of Chisholm Esq.

At Pangton, Lieutenant Peter Campbell, royal marines, son of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Ardmarnoch.

Lately, at Grenfill's Mill, near Barnard Castle, aged 64, Mr S. Thwaits, farmer, who measured six feet three inches in height, and weighed 31 stones.

March 1. At Leith, Archibald Geddes, Esq. manager of the Leith Glass-work.

2. At London, in his 40th year, Charles John Carey, Viscount Falkland, a Captain in the Royal navy. He was mortally wounded in a duel with Mr Powell, on the Tuesday preceding. (See p. 233.) His Lordship succeeded his brother Lucius Charles in 1796, and married in 1802 Miss Auton, by whom he has left a son, born 1803, who succeeds to the title, and two daughters.

2. At Spott House, Lady Seton, relict of Sir Henry Seton, Bart. of Abercorn.

2. A Logie-house, Mrs Watt of Logie.

2. At Newton, Ayr, Mrs Mary Wilson, wife of Capt David Wilson.

3. At Ayr, Mr William Reid, of the Customs, in the 76th year of his age.

3. At Stronchrigan, Argyllshire, Arabella, youngest daughter of Dn. Campbell, Esq.

5. At Aberdeen, William Davidson, Esq. merchant.

5. At Edinburgh, after a long illness, Mr William Brown, the projector and editor of the Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

5. At Ramsgate, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Hon. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, son of William Earl of Dunmore, by Katharine, daughter of William Lord Nairn. He succeeded his father in 1756; and married Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway, by which marriage he has left three sons and three daughters. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, George Murray, Viscount Fincastle, who married Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Hamilton.

6. At Edinburgh, James Kenion, Esq. late of Leeds, Yorkshire.

6. At Dancvale, Mrs Ferrier Cutlar of Orroland, spouse of Major Gen. Ferrier.

6. At Perth, David Macvicar, Esq.

7. At his house, Leith Walk, Mr George Smith, many years master of the Trinity House, Leith.

7. At Auchindown, Major John Grant, in the 71st year of his age.

March

March 8. At Edinburgh, aged 19, Mr William Smith, coachmaker, James's Place.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Malcolme, widow of Dr John Malcolme, late physician at Ayr.

8. At ditto, Barbara Campbell, wife of Mr William Bell, candlemaker there.

9. At Keithock, Patrick Bowie, Esq. of Keithock.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Ponton, spouse of Mr Alexander Ponton, solicitor.

10. At ditto, Mrs Craigie, relict of Laurence Craigie of Glendoick, Esq.

10. At Goldlands, Miss B. Scott, daughter of the deceased Charles Scott of Crumhaugh, Esq.

10 At his house at Sciennes, Mr John Gibson, hosier

11. Col. James Rattray, of Arthurstone. While riding home from Forfar in the evening, he was thrown from his horse, and expired in a short time thereafter. A medical gentleman, belonging to Forfar, met the horse on the road, and judging, from its appearance without the rider, that some accident had happened, rode quickly forward, and found the Colonel lying on the ground, so bruised by the fall, that, notwithstanding every exertion, he survived only a very short time.

11. At Elie, Dr John Reid.

11. At Clarkston, Stirlingshire, Thomas Livingston, Esq. of Parkhall.

12. At Middlebie, the Rev. Abraham Nivison, minister of that parish.

12. At the manse of Abernethy, the Rev. Wm. Duncan, minister of that parish, in the 61st year of his age, and 35th of his ministry.

15. At Edinburgh, John Campbell, Esq. younger of Shawfield, Member of Parliament for the Argyll and Ayr district of burghs, and Colonel of the Argyllshire regiment of North British militia. He married Lady Charlotte Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Argyll, by whom he has left a numerous family.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Mar. 6.	—	¾ 1 pr.	67¼ ½
13.	—	1¾ —	67½ ½
20.	—	1½ —	67⅝ ½
27.	—	½ —	67⅜

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Mar. 6.	75 95	34 46	32 40	44 54
13.	75 93	34 44	30 38	44 56
20.	75 92	34 44	28 37	43 54
27.	75 90	34 44	28 36	43 54

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Mar. 3.	45 s. 57	27 s. 33	28 s. 35	28s.36
10.	44 57	27 34	28 37	28 35
17.	40 54	30 33	28 35	28 35
24.	40 53	28 33	26 34	27 34
31.	40 51	28 32	26 34	27 34

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
March 7.	321	24 23	60	18 17
14.	250	24 23	56	18 —
21.	210	24 23	58	18 —
28.	240	24 23	30	18 —

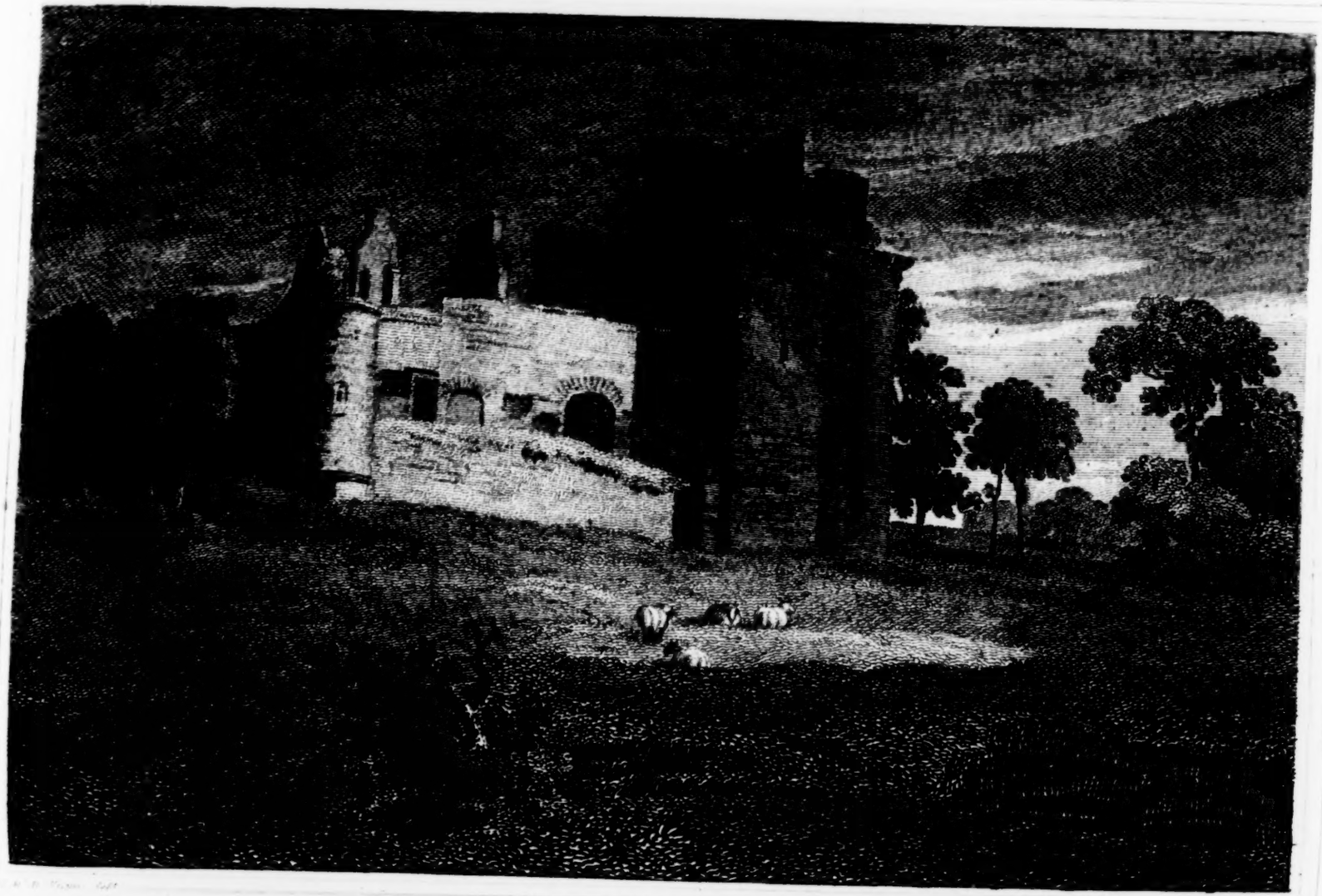
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Scotus, which was accidentally delayed this month, will appear in our next.

We shall lay Mr *Weir*'s statement before the public, without, however, pronouncing any opinion on the subject.

The Account of Yeast Powder is under consideration. It may be necessary to abridge the introductory discussion, which is too long, and too little connected with it.

Philalethes is received, and his complaint may probably be well founded; but the subject would not, we suspect, be considered by our readers as of sufficient importance.



MELGUND CASTLE, FORFARSHIRE.